# The Chicago Tribune.

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## The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, August 8, 1872.

The Italian municipal elections have resulted favorably to the Liberal candidates in nearly every instance.

H. B. Claflin, the New York merchant, is prominently mentioned among Grantites in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination.

Report says that the managers of the Louisville Convention have determined to make Charles O'Conor, of New York, their candidate for President.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Connecticut have agreed to nominate a joint Electoral ticket, to be equally divided between the two organizations.

The Cabinet, at Madrid, has submitted the draft of a bill to King Amadeus for the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has written a letter, in which he gives many sound reasons why every well-wisher of his country should vote for Greeley and Brown.

It is rumored that the Republican leaders in New York State are seriously considering a proposition to nominate some prominent Democrat for Governor, in order to defeat the Liberal Republican combinations.

Mr. Spotted Tail will have none of it. In a speech in New York City, last evening, he gave a plump denial to the recent report from Administration quarters that he favors the election of U. S. G.

A large meeting of property-holders was held in the West Division last evening, at which it was voted to petition the Council in relation to an increase of tax for West Side Park purposes, and for the completion of certain streets leading to said Park.

The "news from Maine" just now is very encouraging to the Liberals. A most exciting campaign is in prospect. Senators Schurz, Tipton, and Trumbull are *en route* to fill speaking engagements in that State, and Senator Sumner has been invited to address the citizens of Portland, and will probably comply with the invitation.

The prospect is good in West Virginia for carrying the new Constitution, which endorses the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments. A curious combination exists in this State. The few Grantites have formed a coalition with the never-say-die Bourbon Democrats to defeat the Constitution, which is supported by the mass of the Democracy and Liberal Republicans.

The French Government still keeps a strong military force at the coal mines, the scene of the recent disturbances. The object of the Chicago agent, said to be at work among the miners, is to induce the disaffected to emigrate to America. The Internationals of Belgium are also at work fomenting discontent, and the French Government is determined to employ the most vigorous measures to weed them out.

According to the latest returns from North Carolina, the Grantites, after seven day's continuous labor, have managed to figure out a small majority for Caldwell, their candidate for Governor. The gains by the Grantites in the southwestern counties merit, and will probably receive, the proper investigation. The Legislature, with but two counties to hear from, has a conservative majority of 18 on joint ballot.

J. W. Sohn has been nominated by the Democrats and Liberals of the Third Ohio Congressional District; James C. Robinson, by the Liberals in the Twelfth Illinois District; Moses W. Field, of Detroit, by the Grantites in the First Michigan District; Elliott M. Braxton, by the Conservatives of the First Virginia District; J. Ambler Smith, by the Grantites of the Third Virginia District; W. G. Donnan, by the Grantites of the Third Iowa District.

There is trouble in the Administration camp all about Mr. Representative Kelley, of the Fourth Pennsylvania District. Mr. Kelley was nominated some time since by the Grantites of his district, but has up to this time remained silent. It is well known that, during the closing days of the last session of Congress, Mr. Kelley refused to sanction the unconstitutional measures brought forward by the Administration party, and it is also known that he is in full sympathy with Colonel Forney in his fight against the Harrisburg ring. Mr. Kelley's conversion to Liberalism may be placed among the political probabilities.

Blanton Duncan, the True-Blue Democratic party of the United States, has, with malice aforethought, in the City of Louisville, Ky., on the 7th day of the eighth month of the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, indited, with intent to spread broadcast over the land, the pronunciamento of said True-Blue Democracy, to the effect and for the purposes to-wit, namely: That it is incompatible with the political well-being of Democrats to combine or coalesce with the members of any other party, no matter what object is to be attained by said coalition; that the Democratic party, unlike all other parties that have ever existed or ever will exist, is an imperishable organization, upon which the waves of time may beat, but its integrity shall remain unsullied; that the mission of the Democratic party is to prevent the overthrow of and to secure the nullification of the Constitutional Amendments; that Horace Greeley, Senators Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, and others too numerous to particularize, are traitors to their country and possessed of an insatiable desire to revel in the spoils of office; that Blanton Duncan, the *bona fide* Democratic party, is the only party of patriotism, and, unless this party obtains control of the National Administration, the eternal ruin of the country is certain. In view of this critical state of things, people so disposed are invited to join Blanton Duncan in overthrowing the unholy combination now entered into by the friends of Horace Greeley to seize the reins of power by presenting themselves at the various polling-places throughout the United States on the 5th day of November next, and then and there depositing in the several ballot-boxes tickets inscribed with the names of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. All persons sympathising with Mr. Duncan in his great distress of mind will govern themselves accordingly.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday. Mess pork was quiet, but firm, at $14.00@14.12 1-2 cash, and $13.25@13.50 seller September. Lard was quiet and steady at 8 1-4@8 1-2c per lb for winter, and 8@8 1-8c for summer lots. Meats were firm and quiet at 5 3-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4@8c for short ribs; and 13 1-2@14 1-2c for winter sweet pickled hams. Highwines were 1-2c higher, at 90 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet but 1-2@1c higher, closing at 8 1-2@9c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Wheat was strong, and 3@4c higher, closing at $1.44 3-4@1.45 cash, and $1.20 seller September. Corn was moderately active and unchanged, at 49 3-8@49 1-2c cash, and 49 3-4@49 7-8c seller September. Oats were active and 1@2c higher, closing at 29 5-8@29 3-4c seller the month, and 27@27 1-2c seller September. Rye was dull and easier, closing at 58@58 1-2c for No. 2. Barley was quiet and easier, closing at 56@56 1-2c for New No. 2, seller September. Hogs were in active demand and prices again advanced, the pens being cleared at prices fully 15c higher than prevailed yesterday. Sales were reported at $4.40@4.80. The cattle trade was quiet at a slight reduction in low grades. Sheep sold at about yesterday's prices.

### War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—7 p. m.—A falling barometer in the Northwest and Upper Mississippi and on the upper lakes, with southerly winds and cloudy weather, and occasional rain, extending northeastward over Michigan and to the lower lakes. Partly cloudy weather, with possibly an occasional rain, in the Ohio Valley, and eastward over the Middle States, but clear weather in New England. Southerly and easterly winds on the South Atlantic, with cloudy weather and rain areas on Thursday. Variable southerly and northerly winds and clear weather will prevail on the Gulf until the afternoon.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

### Anxiety in Administration Circles Concerning the Position of Pennsylvania Kelley.

### The North Carolina Election—Caldwell Elected by a Small Majority.

### A Conservative Majority of 18 in the Legislature.

### The Liberal Cause Progressing Favorably in Maine.

### A Circular from the Bourbon Executive Committee.

### A National Labor Convention Called to Meet Aug. 21.

### The Political Outlook in West Virginia.

### Governor B. Gratz Brown to Speak in Mississippi.

### Congressional Nominations in Various States.

### The Liberal Cause Steadily Gaining Strength.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Administration people here are in a state of great anxiety about the position of Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, in the canvass. It is known that, for a year past, Mr. Kelley has never disguised his opinion that Grantism would ruin the Republican party, and, in the last days of the session of Congress, he pointedly refused to be driven into a corrupt or unconstitutional attempt to force the Bayonet act through the House. In the face of all these facts the Republicans in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania renominated Mr. Kelly without a dissenting vote. He was then, and is still in Colorado, and has not taken notice of his nomination. He is known to be in sympathy with Colonel Forney in the fight against the corrupt ring that put Hartranft in nomination, and his silence is worrying the Grantites beyond expression. They don't care to draw him out for fear he will attack the State ticket, and they dare not threaten to throw him overboard, because he has not accepted their nomination. They knew he would run independent, and that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority. This is evident from the fact that on Monday last, at a meeting of the Democratic Nominating Convention in Kelley's district, several delegates made speeches indorsing Kelley as in sympathy with the movement for reform, and recommending him to the support of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. It is safe to add Kelly to the list of Banks, Farnsworth and [illegible].

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The following despatches were received to-day:

RALEIGH, Aug. 7.

To General George H. Sharpe:

It is now conceded by all parties that Caldwell [illegible] the State by about 800.

A. W. SHAFFER.

RALEIGH, Aug. 7.

To the Republican State Committee:

We have carried the State beyond the shadow of a doubt. The Democrats all give up the fight.

J. H. WARWICK.

A special from Raleigh to the *Telegram*, says: "Private letters received by both parties, this morning, from the West, make the election of Caldwell, by a small majority, certain. Merrimon concedes the election. The counties in the West still to be heard from, are reported as giving Republican gains, which virtually decides the contest. There is a chance for the election of Hughes (Democrat) as Lieutenant Governor, as Brogden (Republican) runs far behind his ticket. The Legislature is close. Of the Congressmen, five are Democrats and three Republicans."

RALEIGH, Aug. 7.—The official returns from nearly all the western counties having been heard from, except Ashe and Yancey, Caldwell is elected by about 1,000 majority. The Democrats claim that there have been great frauds, and it is thought the election will be contested. The Republicans [illegible] a jubilee to-morrow night. The excitement has [illegible] quietly.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 7.—Rob[illegible] Precinct, in Brunswick County, has been thrown out on account of informalities and frauds. This gives Merrimon a majority of 3 votes in Brunswick County.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The National Republican Committee directed the firing of a hundred guns here to-morrow in honor of the result in North Carolina. Their despatches claim 2,000 majority.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Midnight.—The *Times'* latest special, dated Raleigh, 8 o'clock to-night, says: "The returns from eleven of the thirteen counties heretofore unheard from are now in, and give Caldwell a net gain of 47. Only two counties to hear from. Caldwell's majority over 2,000. Legislature, all but two counties, stands Senate, 31 Democrats to 19 Republicans; Lower House, 63 Democrats to 57 Republicans."

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The following despatches were received this evening:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7.

There is no [illegible] We have carried the State ticket by [illegible]

JOSH[illegible]

RALEIGH, N. C., [illegible]

Glorious victory. Our whole State ticket [illegible] ed. Majority near 2,000. State safe for Grant and Wilson in November. Rejoice and be glad.

J. J. YOUNG.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—It was generally conceded in all journals, this evening, that the Radicals have captured North Carolina by a small majority, and the Liberals are anxious to see the official returns to ascertain where the manipulation sticks out. The Administration headquarters presented an unwonted appearance this morning. Two individuals in their shirt sleeves were sitting at the tables hard at work. They turned out to be Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, and ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, Chairman. They have been leading lives of recluses since the opening of the campaign, notwithstanding their position on the Committee. The result in North Carolina showed that the Radical managers need help. They give it out that they will work the balance of the present week. Secretary Robeson called in to frank some letters. The Secretary was very reticent, and said he did not wish to express any opinion on the North Carolina election, but the Democrats would find when the official returns came in they had counted their chickens before they were hatched.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—All the counties have been heard from except Ashe, Graham, and Watauga. Caldwell will have a majority of some 1,000 votes. Reports of frauds are coming in from some quarters. The excitement has subsided. The Republicans will hold a mass meeting to-morrow night.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE—GRANT'S FOREIGN POLICY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—At the Liberal headquarters, highly encouraging accounts have been received from Maine. Senator Sumner has been invited to address the people of Portland, and is expected to accept. Generals Banks and Schurz and Senators Tipton and Trumbull are *en route* to take part in the canvass. The most exciting campaign that ever took place in that State is in prospect.

The *Tribune* has an article showing how the warm friendship of the Japanese Government for this country has been abused by the Grant Administration. It says: "The selection of persons to undertake the direction of the various public and private enterprises in Japan has been left entirely to the good faith and discretion of the United States Government. In only a few instances has this confidence been duly honored. One of the most prominent gentlemen whom we sent out to civilize our good friends, distinguished himself, during the first month of his residence in Yeddo, by his public debaucheries, getting very drunk, and complaining loudly that he had been robbed in a place where he had no business to be. The Agricultural Commission has broken to pieces. The head of it turned out to be useless, and though some fragments are stranded on the Island of Yezo, the Japanese Government has lost all confidence in it, and all expectation of its ever doing any good. Other incapable persons have been chosen for Japan merely to oblige political friends or to get rid of importunities, and Minister DeLong, we are assured, has allowed himself to present and enforce fraudulent claims against the Japanese Government, some of which have actually been paid in consequence of his pressure. It is evident that the Administration does not comprehend its responsibilities."

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—After a prolonged conference, the Liberal, Democratic, and Reform

Committees failed to agree. Subsequently Pinchback's Republican Committee made a proposition to the Liberals, which was accepted, giving the Pinchbackers the Congressman-at-Large and Secretary of State, thus effecting a fusion of the Liberals and Pinchbackers. The Democrats and Reformers demanded four places on the State ticket, including Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

A CIRCULAR FROM THE BOURBON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—The following circular has been issued by the Democratic Executive Committee:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to place this circular in the hands of active Democrats in your county, who will at once commence an organization for the purpose of supporting the principles of our party, as they will be proclaimed by the Convention at Louisville, September 3. The utter abandonment of principles, as evinced by the coalition between the spoilsmen and placehunters in their attempt to elevate Horace Greeley to the Presidency, is a sad evidence of the demoralization and corruption now existing in our midst, and based, as that bargain is, upon fraud and hypocrisy, the utterance of one set of sentiments in the North and another in the South, it must be repudiated and spurned by every man who has a spark of honesty in his heart. [illegible]

[illegible]

U. Sanders, also colored, of Maryland, to-day signed documents pledging themselves to the discussion of the merits of Grant and Greeley, in Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, or on whatsoever evening the hall can be obtained.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A movement is on foot here to make H. B. Claflin, the merchant, Republican candidate for Governor.

It is reported that the managers of the Louisville Convention have fully determined on making Charles O'Conor their Presidential candidate.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, and ex-Governor Morgan, of the Republican National Committee, are going to remain at headquarters here, hereafter, to organize the campaign.

A very large Greeley meeting at Gloucester City, N. J., last night was addressed by James M. Scovill. Four hundred persons joined a Greeley and Brown Club then organized.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Ninth District has been in session here all day. Colonel Joseph R. Mosby, of Fayette, presided. After balloting seven times, the Convention adjourned till this evening. Captain F. Lacey, of Memphis, and Judge Fentiss, of Bolivar, are the principal contestants, Lacey leading.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—The Liberal Convention Conference Committee asked further time. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 7.—In response to a communication from William H. Welsh, of the Baltimore *Gazette*, Hon. J. G. Black, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter in which he reviews at length the political situation of the country, and advocates the election of Greeley. The letter will be published in the *Gazette* to-morrow.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Henry L. Dawes spoke nearly two hours at the Court House, in Lowville, Lewis County, this evening, to a crowd [illegible] Administration of General Grant, and was most severe in criticism of his colleague Sumner. He said that already the financial interests of the country suffered from the apprehension of the success of the Democracy, and no greater calamity could befall the country than the election of Horace Greeley. He gave a very able review of the financial results of Grant's Administration.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—It is stated here that Governor Gratz Brown will leave in a few days for Jackson, Miss., and take part in the campaign in that State.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 7.—Arrangements are making for a grand mass meeting of the citizens of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, at Chattanooga, early in September, to be addressed by Carl Schurz, who has signified his willingness to come and make a speech.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 7.—It is understood that the Hon. George G. Fogg has resigned his position as editor-in-chief of *the Independent Statesman*, the Republican organ of the State.

The Republican State Committee, to-night, appointed a Convention to choose Electors. Hon. E. H. Rollins has resigned the position of Chairman of the Committee, assigning pressing business affairs as the reason. O. C. Moore, of the Nashua *Telegraph*, was elected unanimously in his stead, and accepted.

## NEW YORK.

THE STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—On the Stock Exchange, to-day, the general dealings were characterized by depression and lower range of values. Lake Shore declined from 90¾ to 89¾. Northwestern common from 74½ to 73½. Pacific Mail from 75 to 74¼, and Western Union from 74 to 73¼. The decline in the balance of the list averaged about ½ per cent. The decline was due to continued sales of long stock. Erie was an exception, and ranged from 49 to 50, with frequent changes between these two figures. At the final close the general market showed a slight recovery from the lowest figures.

THE MONEY MARKET

was steady during the morning at 4 to 5 per cent for call loans, but during the afternoon offerings of capital increased, and much business was done at 3 per cent. Money on time is in demand, and for ninety days 7 per cent is bid for currency, and for all the year and also for five months 7 per cent gold is bid.

Gold loans on time are quoted at ⅛ to ¼ per cent for fifteen days, 2½ to 3½ per cent for ninety days, and 2½ per cent for all the year. In commercial paper very little is doing, owing to the uncertainties surrounding the future of the money market.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

unsettled by the high rates current for the use of gold on time, and slight charges for the use of gold in daily settlements. Sixty days sold at 109½ to 109¾. These rates seem low, but bankers can lend gold obtained for their bills at 1½ per cent for 60 days, and in turn can lend currency for the same time at 6 to 7 per cent, and in this way make double interest. Again, however, bills are on the market to some extent.

GOLD

lower, and declined from 115⅜ to 115¼ during the afternoon. Nearly all business was at 115¼. The daily customs receipts this week average about $300,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed dull. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102⅝@103¼; Missouri Pacific firsts 89⅞@89¾; land grants 81⅛@81¼; incomes 86¼@86⅜.

BREADSTUFFS.

There is a fair inquiry for flour, but the assortment is poor and business restricted in consequence. Choice old family and good No. 2 and superfine are salable. The supply is light. New dull, and prices irregular. At the close the market was strong and fairly active. Wheat closes firmer. The demand is in part for export, though chiefly for milling. Winter much stronger.

PROVISIONS.

Pork quiet and unsettled, with a limited demand for future delivery. Quiet at $13.50 for August. Bacon easier and in moderate request. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet, but firm.

THE SANE NUN.

Reporters to-day have been trying to find the nun, Rosa McCabe, who was so hastily and suspiciously removed from Bloomingdale Asylum last Saturday to the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, in order to prevent her appearance in court by *habeas corpus*. Dr. Parsons, in charge of the Asylum on Blackwell's Island, peremptorily refused to permit any visitors to see Miss McCabe to-day, and declined to converse with reporters regarding her mental condition. She has been incarcerated for the last thirteen months at the instance of her father confessor, whom she charges with immorality. She is described by lawyers, who have seen her lately, as a quiet, straightforward, and intelligent woman. A writ of *habeas corpus* will bring her into Court to-morrow, and enable her to tell her story without further intimidation, as all the press of New York is aroused to the special importance of her case.

[To the Associated Press.]

RESIGNED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—It appears that General Iven, yesterday, resigned the Erie Vice Presidency, but it has not been accepted.

PICNIC.

Eight hundred poor children enjoyed a picnic at Rockaway, to-day, from *Times* fund.

A HOAX.

The reported finding of the body of a Brooklyn clergyman in the water at Coentie's Slip proves a hoax. No clergyman is missing, and none of the name given resides in Brooklyn.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamers Harmonia, from Hamburg, and Cuba, from Liverpool.

ARRESTED.

Edward E. Kendrick, a broker, who offered for sale, Monday, some West Farm bonds, has been arrested and held for examination to-day. Some $20,000 in bonds of the description Kendrick offered for sale were stolen last year, and this is the first trace discovered of their whereabouts.

DISCHARGE OF SINECURISTS.

Loring Palmer, President of the Brooklyn Water Commission, has peremptorily discharged nineteen sinecurists who were employed under Archie Bliss, former President of the Board.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.

The export of specie to-day was $307,325.

## OHIO.

### Death in a Barn—Arrest of Brutal Young Men.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 7.—Frank Lorst Lonkotka, a Bohemian, was found dead in a barn on Mayflower street, this morning. He died from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Three young men are under arrest, charged with attempting a rape on three young girls, in the woods near this city, yesterday.

### National Camp Meeting—Killed by the Cars.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., Aug. 7.—About 1,000 persons arrived here, to-day, to attend the National Camp Meeting.

As the mail train on the C., S. & C. Road was nearing Tremont station, this morning, it struck one of the section men, named R. Lynch, killing him instantly. He had just removed his hand-car from the track when the forward guard on the engine struck him in the forehead.

## IOWA.

### The Reform School.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 7.—The Trustees of the Iowa Reform School have been in session in this city during the past three days, adjourning to-day, to meet at Eldora Sept. 2. They located the School at Eldora, and have advertised for proposals for the erection of three large buildings. The contract will be awarded at the next meeting.

### The Barnard Trial.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—In the Barnard case a lawyer testified at length as to the effect of the injunction granted by Barnard against Tweed and others. It was the opening wedge for getting at revelations concerning frauds upon the city, and the saving of millions to the City Government. This witness thought no other Judge would grant an injunction.

John Garvey, brother of Andy, was the next witness, he appearing for the prosecution.

The next witness for the defence, was Oliver Charlick, but, he not responding, the case was closed on both sides, and the court adjourned to Monday, when the summing up will take place.

## FOREIGN.

### Reported Discovery of Gold in Ireland.

### A Great Conflagration Raging in Novgorod, Russia.

### Regulations Submitted to the King of Spain for the Abolition of Slavery.

*The Arbitration.*

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A despatch from Geneva says that the Alabama Claims Arbitration Court, at its session yesterday, was engaged in hearing the arguments of the British and American counsel in relation to the case of the cruiser Shenandoah, which case, it is understood, is now closed. The reassembling of the Court is fixed for Thursday, but it is possible that is may not meet again before next week.

*Great Britain.*

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday next.

The steamships Austrian, Moravian, Spain, and Assyria, have arrived out.

Some excitement exists throughout Ireland over the report that gold has been discovered near the town of Kinsale.

Stanley will be entertained at a dinner to-night by a number of American residents.

LONDON, Aug. 7—Evening.—Mr. Mutter, editor of the *Anglo American*, entertained Mr. Stanley, the *Herald* correspondent, at a dinner given at the Junior United Service Club to-night. General Sherman, Minister Curtin, Mr. Moran, Secretary of the American Legation, and many representatives of the press and America were present. Pleasant speeches were made, and Stanley was warmly congratulated on his perseverance and success.

LONDON, August 8—6 a. m.—Sir Henry Rawlinson, President of the Royal Geographical Society, has written to Mr. Stanley, thanking him for communicating intelligence with regard to Dr. Livingstone to the Society, and referring to his enterprise in terms of the highest praise.

A severe storm, yesterday, caused much damage throughout England. Several persons were struck by lightning and killed.

*France.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—President Thiers, in commending the action of the Prefect of Calais, in suppressing the coal miners' strike, says there are a hundred thousand men at Versailles, and the means of repression are not wanting. The Republic cannot suffer disorder, especially that instigated by foreign emissaries. They must be at once subdued. The local papers state that an agent from Chicago is among the instigators of the strike, his supposed object being to induce the emigration of miners to the United States. Another source states that Internationals of Belgium are the organizers of the strike. Another regiment left Paris on the 25th to reinforce the troops in the region of the strike. The troops are used to protect the miners desiring to work, and to prevent the assembling of mobs.

*Austria.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—European advices of the 25th ult., state that ex-Emperor Napoleon is about to visit Carlsbad, and the Austrian Government has sent him a note of gratification at his assurance that he hopes to avoid any diplomatic explanations of his presence in a Bohemian bathing-place.

*Russia.*

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—A despatch from Novgorod states that a great conflagration is now raging in that city. The fire broke out in that quarter of the place where the annual fair is being held, and has already destroyed a quantity of valuable goods.

*Germany.*

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Provincial correspondence considers the approaching meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, as a guarantee of peace for Europe, and adds that it is the purpose of Germany to maintain and strengthen the bonds between Austria and Russia.

*Italy.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—European advices to the 26th ult., say that the Liberal candidates are reported successful in nearly all the Italian municipal elections.

The Armenian Patriarch, Hassoun, expelled from Turkey, has arrived at Rome.

*Spain.*

MADRID, Aug. 7.—The Cabinet has submitted to King Amadeus a series of regulations for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish dominions.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—The Carlist prisoners taken during the late insurrection have been sent to the Canaries.

*Canada.*

QUEBEC, Aug. 7.—There have been no further disturbances in this city. The police were posted last night to intercept a raid from either party, but none was attempted.

## WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRIZE MONEY CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It will be recollected that Lieutenant Wm. B. Cushing and a boat's crew were allowed a sum of prize money, amounting to $77,298, for the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle, during the war. After that distribution, Commander Cushing claimed that, in estimating the value of the ram, her armament was not taken into account, and Congress authorized a Commission to be appointed who should consider the subject. This Commission was recently assembled by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and decided that the value of the Albemarle was $282,000. This additional $205,000 will be distributed as soon as Congress shall make an appropriation. Some of the officers and men on board of the other vessels comprising the squadron in the Sound at the time are besieging the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury to be recognized as participants in this distribution, but it has been decided that the whole sum will be divided among Comander Cushing and the crew of the picket boat that destroyed the ram.

SECRETARY DELANO ILL.

A telegram was received at the Interior Department to-day from Secretary Delano's family at Mount Vernon, O., stating that the Secretary was lying ill, and fears were entertained as to the ultimate result. His son, John Delano, the Chief Clerk of the Department, who was at Berkley Springs, Va., was summoned by telegraph to go home. Others of the family were also called home by the illness of the Secretary.

THE KENTUCKY WAR CLAIMS.

The celebrated Kentucky war claims, although the part thereof was authorized by the last Congress, have again been held in abeyance subject to the construction of the law under which the final settlement is to be made. The Solicitor General to-day, however, decided that it was not necessary that these claims should be passed on by a Board of Commissioners as in the case of the Missouri claim, but that it was competent for them to be paid by the Third Auditor without the intervention of other officers. The latter official is now prepared to settle these claims immediately, the amount being over $1,000,000.

FRUIT DISTILLATION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that thus far there have been over 1,000 more applications for licences to engage in fruit distillation this year than last.

[To the Associated Press.]

AN APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has appointed J. S. Langworthy, of Kingston, N. Y., Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

THE KU-KLUX CONVICTS.

In accordance with the letter from Gerrit Smith to the President, asking for the release of certain Ku-Klux prisoners now confined in the Albany Penitentiary, the Attorney General, to whom the President referred the letters, has requested Colonel Whiteley, Chief of the Government detective corps, to visit the institution where the prisoners are confined, to make a complete investigation into their condition, reporting all the facts to the Department.

## GREELEY.

### Movements of Grant's Successor.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 7.—Horace Greeley passed through this city, to-day, on his way to Concord. He stopped about seven hours, and was accorded a reception by the Liberals, who took occasion of his presence to raise their campaign flag, bearing the names of Greeley and Brown.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 7.—Horace Greeley arrived here at 5 o'clock p. m., and was received by a delegation of Liberal Republicans and Democrats from Nashua. A national salute was fired. Mr. Greeley was received at the station amid the cheers of the people, by ex-Governor James A. Weston, Democrat, and Colonel Waterman Smith and H. F. Perry, Liberal Republicans. A procession was formed, and the distinguished visitor escorted to the residence of Mr. Perry, where he remains during the night. At 8 o'clock a large procession of citizens, several thousand in number, headed by a band, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Perry to pay their respects to the distinguished guest of the old Granite State. In response to the cheers of the populace, Mr. Greeley soon made his appearance, and was introduced by Albert Jackson, when he delivered the following speech, being frequently interrupted by applause:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MY NATIVE STATE: You are aware that I am among you on a visit to my relatives and the playmates of my childhood, as I have often been among them during the half century since I left the neighborhood in quest of a living elsewhere. I first saw Manchester fifty-seven years ago, when a flood and running ice in the Merrimack rendered it impassable at Reed's or Thornton's ferry, and compelled my father in returning with me, from my grandfather's in Londonderry, to our home in Amherst, to take a circuitous route in order to cross at this point by an old and rickety structure, known as McGregor's bridge. There were then three or four fishermen's huts on the site of this now thrifty and prosperous city of about 30,000 souls. Lowell and Nashua were unknown even in name, and not a single cotton mill, I believe, certainly no print works, existed in this State. The intervening years have witnessed immense strides in the growth of our country's industries and useful arts. I trust that all sections are benefited thereby—that the cotton-grower and cotton-spinner may both rejoice in each other's thrift and prosperity. Good men sincerely apprehended that if slavery were abolished cotton would no longer be produced in adequate quantities, but many of them have lived to realize and rejoice that the labor of a freeman is worth more than that of a slave. I trust other misapprehensions and sectional hatreds are yielding to the lessons of experience, and that a long and bright era of peace and fraternity has dawned upon our once distracted country, and in that faith I bid you a kindly good night."

Nine hearty cheers were given, after which the vast throng present passed through the house and shook hands with Mr. Greeley. Many personal friends took occasion, later in the evening, to pay their respects. It is understood that Mr. Greeley will be escorted to Concord, to-morrow morning, by a joint delegation of citizens from Concord and Manchester.

### Acquittal of an Alleged Murderer.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7.—The [illegible] Max [illegible], for the murder of Captain John Riley in this county, last October, came off to-day. After the examination of twelve witnesses, the case was given to the jury, who gave in a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving the box. The verdict creates great surprise in this city.

### Obituary.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 7.—Timothy G. Zanter, late Superintendent of Dean Academy, near Boston, died this morning, aged 55.

## DIED.

FITZPATRICK—In this city, Aug. 7, Alice, only child of Patrick and Mary Fitzpatrick, aged 1 year, 9 months and 3 days.

Funeral from 150 Johnston-st., to-day, 8th, at 11:30 a. m.

CLANCEY—In this city, Aug. 4, Edith, youngest daughter of S. D. and Emma L. Clancey, aged 1 year and 13 days.

The remains were interred in Rosehill Cemetery.

GEE—In this city, Aug. 7, Annie Gee, infant daughter of Charles and Eliza Gee, aged 2 months and 22 days.

Funeral from 20 Sedgwick-court at 1:30 p. m.

BREMS—Lillie A. Brems, daughter of Carsten and Ellen Brems.

Funeral takes place from 42 Union Park-place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUSSE—On the morning of Aug. 7, of typhoid fever, Willie, eldest son of Frits and Barbara Busse, aged 14 years and 7 months.

Funeral from residence, corner Chicago-av. and Wells-st., at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

McCORMICK—In this city, Aug. 7, of cholera infantum, John Martin, aged 1 year, 4 months and 6 days, son of John F. and Winnifred G. McCormick.

Funeral to-day from residence, 33 North Market-st., at 12 m. Cars to Calvary.

Grand Rapids, Mich., papers please copy.

STEVENS—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Sarah, wife of Rev. C. B. Stevens, of Manitowoc, Wis.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of Mr. George W. Ryder, 649 West Washington-st., this, Thursday morning, at 11½ o'clock.

RICHARDS—Aug. 7, at Rogers' Park, near Chicago, Mrs. C. F. Richards, mother of Isaac D. and David B. Richards.

Remains sent to Pine Grove, Mich., for burial.

Ontario County, N. Y., and New York city papers please copy.

PARKS—Yesterday morning, Aug. 7, at the family residence in Waukegan, Mrs. Experience O. Parks, widow of the late C. O. Parks, Sen., aged 86 years.

Funeral from the house on Friday, Aug. 9.

TODD—In Evanston, Ill., on the morning of Monday, Aug. 5, Aurora Frances, only child of James and Sarah Todd, aged 1 month.

Lyons, N. Y., and Ann Arbor, Mich., papers please copy.

CRAWFORD—At his residence, 155 Sedgwick-st., Aug. 7, after a lingering illness of four months, Wm. Crawford, an old and respected citizen, in his 65th year.

Funeral notice hereafter.

MEETINGS.

*Masonic.*

Thos. J. Turner Lodge, 409, F. & A. M.—Regular communication this, Thursday evening, at Cleveland Hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., at 8 o'clock. The Lodge will confer the Third Degree. Brethren are cordially invited to attend. It is hoped that every member will be present. By order of the W. M.

LISLE BURNAM, Sec'y.

*Masonic.*

Special Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. Rite Masons, this, Thursday evening at Home Lodge Hall, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st., for work on 8th and 9th degrees.

J. B. SLIGHTER, Grand Secretary.

*Masonic.*

Chicago Council, P. of J., this evening, at the Hall, corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st., at 8 o'clock. By order of S. P. G. M.

J. H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

FLOORING.

THE GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO., Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.,

Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED:

Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Georgia Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.

Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

F. GUSTORF Sec'y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY, State-st., corner Eldridge-court.

Work Done Promptly, and in the Best Manner.

J. M. W. JONES, Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer, Railroad and Office Outfits a specialty. 68 Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.

JAMES J. WALWORTH, (Successor to Walworth, Purse & Co.), manufacturer and dealer in Wrought Iron Steam & Gas Pipe, 228 Lake-st., Chicago. After Sept. 1, 243 and 245 Lake-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range. First Premium Am. Ins. 1871. Double [illegible] Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. FOR SALE BY FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. The beautiful stone-front Store, Nos. 149 and 151 State-st. This store is five stories high, with a basement, well lighted, and has vaults in basement, first and second stories, wide alley in the rest, and alley at the side. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT. First-class brick store, 22x80, in the live railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Note & Draft Books, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

"CLOSE BUYERS" OF CUTLERY AND GUNS Should examine our stock. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 WABASH-AV. Write for price list, and enclose business card.

IOWA ELEVATOR. Holders of receipts for grain in Iowa Elevator are requested to present them for record at the office of [illegible] Market-st., whether the grain was insured or not. GEO. C. CLARKE, Pres't Board of Under[writers].

SCOTCH GRANITE. [illegible] Monuments, Headstones, [illegible] ANDERSON, Lake Forest, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IS CALLED TO SAMPLES, NOW IN STOCK, OF SILVER-SOLDERED German Silver-Plated Ware, PREPARED FOR REAL USE, AND NOW BEING INTRODUCED INTO SOME OF THE LARGE HOTELS. THE QUALITY AND SOUNDNESS OF THESE GOODS IS GUARANTEED, MAKING THEM THE MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

TIFFANY & CO., Union-square.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO., 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago. Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 23d-st. We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

OFFICE DESKS, at J. LUDWIG'S, 157 West Lake-st.

NECKWEAR.

DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF GENTS' NECK WEAR, HAVE REMOVED TO NOS. 111 & 113 Wabash-av., And will offer, the coming season, an immense stock of NEW GOODS at LOW PRICES.

BLACK BOARDS.

Black Boards OF BEST QUALITY, made complete on SCHOOL-ROOM WALLS, By experienced workmen, sent on application to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, SCHOOL FURNISHER, 103 to 109 Canal-st., Chicago. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. HONG KONG TEA CO., 14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

STATIONERY.

BLANK-BOOK RULERS Wanted at 7 East Randolph-st. J. W. MIDDLETON, *Blank Book Manufacturer.*

FINANCIAL.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1872. A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned. JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, BANKER AND BROKER, 328 WABASH-AV. Dealer in Gold, Government Bonds, and Local Securities. Will remove to corner Clark and Madison-sts. about Sept. 1.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

Republic Insurance Co. August and December Certificates. I am prepared to fill all orders at lowest market rates. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

Republic Ins. Certificates. I will buy or sell the [illegible] or December Certificates. R. D. STILES, 11 West Madison-st., Room 1.

MONE[illegible]EY TO LOAN On Chicago City Property, in large and small sums. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO. Manufacturers of and jobbers in Men's Furnishing Goods, have removed to their permanent location, Nos. 34 and 36 Lake-st., northwest corner Wabash-av., where we shall continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a complete stock of goods in our line.

REMOVAL. We have this day moved into our New Store corner Monroe and Market-sts. HENRY W. KING & CO. Chicago, Aug. 1.

REMOVAL. T. F. PHILLIPS, Wholesale Dealer in TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, has removed to Nos. 10 and 12 Madison-st., east of Wabash-av.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY OPERATING THE PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. W. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., until noon of Thursday, August 15, 1872, for the grading and bridging of the second track between Englewood and South Chicago, Ill., on the line of P., F. W. & C. R. W. the Company reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Profiles can be seen and further information had, obtained at the Engineer's office of Western Div., Fort Wayne, Ind. F. SLATAPER, Chief En. Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1872.

WANTED.

WANT[illegible]D, [illegible] Ins. Co. losses. To buy $10,000 Great Western. Will pay highest market price. Private Banker, JAS. B. STOREY, 90 South Clinton-st.

[LEASE].

A FIRST-[CLASS] HOTEL FOR LEASE. The [illegible]ve Street Hotel, formerly known as the Monroe House. Thirty-[illegible] well ventilated rooms, and situated [on the] corner of Second and Olive-sts., St. Louis, to be [leased] from the 1st of September, 1872 until the 1st of January, 1877. This building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, has just been thoroughly repaired and refitted. [illegible] Apply to or address MURDOCK & DICKSON, or JAMES E. [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

## THE CANVASS.

### LIBERALISM AT ROCHELLE, ILL.

ROCHELLE, Ogle Co., Ill., Aug. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Following the echo of the first gun for Greeley, the Liberals of this place had a rousing meeting in Shockley's Hall to-night. The hall was filled with an appreciative audience. Great enthusiasm prevailed from the beginning to the close of the meeting.

It is amusing to see the change of tone and manner of the Grantites. The honest ones are fast coming over, while those who are "joined to their idols" look glum, and are terribly enraged. Sumner's letter was highly pleasing to all Liberals, both of Democratic and Republican antecedents; and the noble and timely letter of General Banks strikes double terror to the Civil Service humbugers.

The meeting was called to order by the President, M. D. Hathaway, and the Hon. William Barge, of Dixon, was introduced to the large assemblage. His speech was throughout a manly and impressive argument for the Reform ticket. He held the audience in good attention, notwithstanding a disturbance which was created by outsiders, evidently in the interest of the Grantites. The speaker, of Democratic antecedents, conceded his entire willingness to sink the name Democratic, as well as Republican, if the best interests of the country and the perpetuity of our free institutions demand it.

A. R. A.

### THE "IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUB" OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reply to the despatch from this city to Scammon's paper in regard to the organization of an "Irish Republican Club," we will state that there were just seven Irishmen present at the meeting, and it required the whole number to officer the Club. For [illegible] for several years [illegible] the Republican [illegible] was a miserable failure. There are not [illegible] Irish Democrats in McLean County who will vote for Grant, and, in our opinion, not twenty-five, either Democrats or Republicans, who will vote the Grant ticket.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas White, | Wm. Condon, |
| John Broderick, | Lucas Nevin, |
| Mathew Hogan, | Patrick Mernor, |
| John Trotter, | M. Martin, |
| Wm. A. Bell, | James Gould, |
| Pallip Ryan, | John Danaher, |
| Richard Kirwin. | |

### LIBERALISM IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal cause is gaining strength rapidly in this section of the State. A Greeley and Brown Club was organized at this place on Thursday evening last, with 300 members, 45 of whom were Republicans. It is estimated that there are in the county 150 Republicans for the Liberal movement. The Grantites concede the Nineteenth Congressional District to Judge Marshall, by 4,500 majority. His majority will not be less than 6,000, and it may reach 6,500. The Republicans of "Egypt" have confidence in the honesty of Governor Palmer and Judge Trumbull. Their speeches are having excellent effect. Shawneetown has a large German element, yet there is not one for U. S. Grant. If the Liberal cause is as prosperous in the Central and Northern portion of the State as it is in the Southern, look out for a rousing majority for Greeley and Brown in November.

GALLATIN.

### LIBERALISM IN WHITESIDE COUNTY, ILL.

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Wigwam erected by members of the Greeley and Brown Club was opened for business on Saturday evening. On that occasion, interesting remarks were made by the Hon. J. Dinsmoore and J. E. McPherson, Esq., of this place. A good crowd was in attendance, made up of members of both parties. Of course there were a few present, who think there is no truth except as it comes from a Grantite, that were inclined to "run things;" but the telling remarks of the gentlemen mentioned soon compelled attention.

Since the letters of Sumner and Banks have been made public, quite a number who signed a call for a Grant and Wilson meeting have signified their intention of voting for Greeley and Brown; and from the hearty cheers that greeted the speakers on Saturday evening it is very evident that the honest voter can vote no other way than for a change of Administration; that he cannot support a One-Man Government with a corrupt leader.

By the way, we have an ex-Chaplain here who thinks he is a Henry Ward Beecher in everything except the name—who sat in the crowd at Dixon while Trumbull was speaking, and made such remarks as these: "That's a lie!" "Now, he knows that is false!" etc., disturbing those who wanted to hear, and making an ass of himself generally.

There are twenty-seven attorneys in this county, of whom eight have declared for Grant, the majority being outspoken for Greeley. Of the majority, five are Democrats, leaving fourteen, who supported Grant in '68, supporting Greeley in '72. Among these Greeley men we find the leading attorneys of the county,—men of ability and influence, viz: The Hon. J. Dinsmore, J. E. McPherson, the Hon. J. G. Manohan, C. C. Johnson, and others, of Sterling; Woodruff Johnson, Judge Law, and Wilkinson, of Morrison; and thus it goes throughout the county.

The canvass has but just opened here, but it augurs well, reminding us of the days of "log cabins" and "hard cider,"—of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." With such an auspicious beginning, we cannot but feel that the ides of November will see a nation redeemed from corruption and misrule.

OCCASIONALLY.

### LIBERAL MEETING AT ST. CHARLES, ILL.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I cannot resist the temptation of writing you a few lines in regard to our Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, held here last Saturday evening. The meeting was called on very short notice, without any advertisement in the papers whatever, and the response astonished, in magnitude and enthusiasm, friends and enemies alike.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. [illegible], President of the Greeley and Brown Club [illegible] Leonard Howell, of this place, who stated briefly the object of the meeting, and closed by introducing Mr. Ed. Lovell, of Elgin, who delivered a short and excellent address. At the close of Mr. Lovell's remarks the President announced the arrival of a delegation from Batavia, headed by the Batavia Cornet Band. Upon the entrance of the Batavia boys, three rousing cheers were given in their honor, followed by the same in honor of the many Geneva friends present.

After quiet was restored Mr. C. B. Wells, of Geneva, was introduced, and gave us a strong, logical, and telling speech, followed by Mr. J. C. Swan, of Elgin, an orator of fine abilities, and a gentleman who is willing and anxious, on all proper occasions, to discuss the political questions of the day with our political opponents. All the speakers were interrupted time and again by the heartiest applause.

The Grantites begin to quiver. They admit that the prospects for their master is dubious. They begin to see "the handwriting on the wall" which foretells the triumphant election of Honest Horace Greeley. Depend upon it, the friends of Greeley and Brown in old St. Charles are wide awake, and determined to do their whole duty in the present campaign. We know that Mr. Greeley has already enough votes to elect him; but we wish to make the victory so overwhelmingly complete that these dishonest Grant leaders will slink away and hide their heads in shame from the honest and incorruptible people of this country.

REPUBLICAN.

### LIBERAL MEETING AT PLYMOUTH, IND.—THE HOOSIER STATE SURE FOR GREELEY.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks addressed an immense concourse of people here to-day. His speech was replete with political wisdom and instruction, and produced a profound impression on his well-pleased auditors. His reasons, so eloquently and forcibly put, why the honest American people should unite in a cordial and earnest support of Greeley and Brown, created intense [illegible] among his thousands of hearers. At the close of his speech, Colonel Thomas [illegible], one of the leading, active Republicans of the county, and a popular stump speaker, announced his intention to support Greeley and Brown. Men of his intelligence and high character among the Republicans of the State are daily flocking to the standard of the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominees.

You may safely set down Indiana as good for 20,000 majority for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Hendricks is making a splendid and active canvass, while the efforts of his opponent, Governor [illegible], General Brown [illegible] (his actual [illegible] such conscientious men as being worried, and vindictive,—that we are weak. [illegible] foreshadowing the defeat [illegible] so plainly written on the [illegible].

It is astonishing to see what absurd [illegible] sophistry these Grantite orators indulge in. The Radical candidate for Congress in this district said, in a recent speech here, that he had the sworn proof "that Greeley had promised the South that, if he was elected, he would secure the pensioning of the Rebel soldiers." He didn't produce the proof; but I suppose, if he had any, it is an affidavit of Leet or Stocking, or the brother-in-law Dent. Unfortunately for the speaker, affidavits of that class of men don't weigh much with any but extreme Grant men.

The same speaker also said that the Cincinnati platform favored the pensioning of Rebel soldiers, because it spoke of gratitude to the "soldiers of the Republic," without saying which Republic, the United States or the Confederacy, and hence it clearly meant both, "and was so understood," said the speaker, "by the Rebels in the Cincinnati Convention." Bah!

The Hon. M. H. Weir, a Liberal Republican of the City of Laporte, followed Mr. Hendricks in a powerful address. He is one of the most efficient workers in the Liberal cause in the State.

Your great journal is rapidly increasing its already high popularity in this State; while the double dealing of the Chicago *Times* has disgusted the Democrats.

HOOSIER DEMOCRAT.

### CASSIUS M. CLAY IN IOWA.

WOOSTER, Iowa, Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We had a noble speech at Fairfield Saturday, made by Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. He said that he had labored long for the freedom of the blacks; and now he is working for the freedom of the white race.

L.

### LIBERAL MEETING AT FULTON, ILL.

FULTON, Ill., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last Saturday night was the occasion of another outpouring, at this place, of those who have determined that, so far as it lies in their power, Grantism shall no longer corrupt the legislation and threaten the liberties of the people.

The Hon. J. V. Eustace, Liberal candidate for Attorney General, addressed the citizens of Fulton and adjoining towns, at this place, upon the political issues of the day; and the frequent applause that greeted the delivery of the speech,—which, though it was as eloquent as it was logical, was addressed solely to the sober judgment of the hearers—demonstrated the earnestness with which the people have entered upon the work of removing from power the San Domingo lobbyist and his disreputable keepers.

Notwithstanding the threatening weather, the meeting was [illegible] town could have admitted more than a mere fraction of the vast concourse assembled to hear the next Attorney General [illegible] arraignment of the Long Branch candidate and his camp-followers. Even the least candid of the Grant supporters here speak of the speech of Judge Eustace as having been unusually powerful, as well as in its array of facts as in the manner in which they were presented; and are further compelled to admit that the meeting was a complete success in point of numbers and in enthusiasm.

Though nine-tenths of those present were compelled to listen standing, in the open air, the speech received that close attention, from its opening to its close, which shows that the people have determined no longer to heed the base appeals to the passions and prejudices of the past, so frantically made by Grant's Apostles of Hate, but to come immediately to the consideration of the vital issues of the present.

CIVIS.

### LIBERALISM AT SAYBROOK.

SAYBROOK, Ill., Aug. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We opened last night the campaign for Honest Old Horace; had a rousing meeting, which was addressed by William Arnent, of Pontiac. Very many who were on the fence yesterday came out this morning and boldly announced themselves for Greeley. Mr. Arnent has always been a Republican, and his argument to Republicans to stand firm to the true principles of the party, and vote for Greeley, was a statesmanlike production. We have very many Republicans here who cannot further support Grant, and all of the Democrats are solid for Greeley.

O. C. SABIN.

### ILLIBERALISM AND LIBERALISM AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Illiberal Republicans of this city, after violent efforts, have organized their Club. The negative enthusiasm manifested, the small attendance, and, in fact, all the circumstances connected with the movement since its first inception, are significant. After raking and scraping the city for several days, they succeeded in capturing, out of 900 Republican voters, about 600 names. In order to swell it to that number, they have smuggled on the lists the names of minors and non-residents, besides several who are now outspoken in their support of the Liberal ticket, while others have declared the use of their names unauthorized.

The meeting for the organization of the Club was called for Wednesday evening, July 31, when Senator Howe would be present and address the citizens upon the issues of the campaign,—hoping thereby to create a greater enthusiasm throughout the city. But, instead of discussing the issues, they were wholly ignored, and all his efforts were devoted to apologizing for the present Administration and its shortcomings, and entirely misrepresenting the objects and principles of the Liberal party. All charges of corruption were denied, though not a particle of evidence or proof was offered,—nothing but the general declaration of a Senator specially interested as the prime mover in the attempted disgrace of Charles Sumner. But the exalted name of United States Senator cannot blind the calm, reflecting masses to facts too palpable to be misunderstood. They have passed through too many political revelations and convulsions to swallow the denials of high officials, when they have proof positive to the contrary. The Senator was willing to admit the nepotism of President Grant was a weakness; but the San Domingo disgrace, Secor claims swindle, Custom House frauds, Leet & Stocking General Order business, etc., were all perfectly legal and honest; in fact, there was nothing reprehensible in any Government office or department. He thought possibly God might fall asleep, and allow the great delusion,—the Liberal party,—to triumph, but it would be a terrible national disaster. On account of the time occupied by the speakers, the organization of the Club was adjourned until the next Thursday evening. But the enthusiasm, in some unaccountable way, seemed to have spent itself. The grand Illiberal Republican rally had dwindled down to 24, all told, that were present. They voted themselves into 20 different offices,—thus maintaining the eternal fitness of things, by keeping dominant their characteristic as the office-holders' party. This unexpected want of interest was doubtless the result of one of two causes, both of which have been recorded by different parties as the main one. Either the labored apology of the honorable speaker overshot itself by making his deductions morally indigestible to his hearers, or the outrage on the night of July 26 awakened in the people an "irrepressible instinct" of the utter vileness of acts sanctioned by the old organization, and the low plane to which this honored party has fallen.

In this city, the constant diversions from the Illiberal to the Liberal party are noticeable [illegible] even the most indifferent observer. Even the more fossilized are beginning to rub their eyes as though just awakened from a Rip Van Winkle sleep. For the last few years events have rushed onward too rapidly for their slow, plodding intellects, until [illegible] become dizzy-headed, and can [illegible] for safety by clinging tenaciously to the wrecks of the past, preferring to be only seen with them rather than to trust the party with the ever-moving elements of [illegible] swamped with [illegible]. Another significant fact in themselves [illegible] suppose, in that respect [illegible] Political Reform [illegible] whole country is, [illegible] this city (and, I [illegible] have left the [illegible] is typical of the [illegible] as a general thing, that those who [illegible] the most general old Republicans [illegible] its best thinkers, possessing [illegible] information of party [illegible] point to study. They are men who make [illegible] both sides of all political questions presented; action according to the evidence [illegible] while those who still [illegible] and Grant and his ring of gamblers [illegible] office-holders are, with scarcely an exception, men who read only their own party organs, and will read or listen to none from the other side. It is a repetition of the same old rule: Men become fossilized in their political prejudices by adhering to parties on account of their glorious record in the past, forgetful that all political organizations, after the accomplishment of their mission, begin to sink in corruption and political debauchery.

But the political aspect of to-day gives us a glorious hope for the future, and affords us an additional security of the permanency of popular institutions, by assuring us of the ever-watchful spirit of the people. There seems to be some indefinable element in their collective character which, in the darkest days, when there would appear to be no safety in any direction, will arouse into action the requisite forces to reunite upon a new basis the progressive and reformatory elements of the Nation, bewildering the politician, and sweeping away all the schemes and intrigues of party leaders and managers.

CYRUS WHEELOCK.

### LIBERALISM IN CLOUD COUNTY, KAN.

CONCORDIA, Cloud Co., Kan., July 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The friends of Greeley and Brown met here to-day in mass convention, and organized a Club with J. M. Hagoman, a life-long Republican, as Chairman. The Hon. James Strom, formerly of Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., a Republican of the Abolition stripe, presided at the meeting. It was the largest political gathering ever assembled in Cloud County, and the best of feeling prevailed. During the speaking, every allusion to Greeley and Brown was greeted with rounds of applause. No disturbance, save that made by a half-dozen Grantites, marred the proceedings.

The meeting was composed of Republicans and Democrats,—about one-third of the former [illegible] two-thirds of the latter; and all [illegible]. Cloud County [illegible] its complete success this fall. This is sure for the Liberal ticket [illegible] important, from the fact that the United States Land Office for the Republican District is located here; and it is also the home of a prominent candidate for Congress on the Grant ticket, the Hon. E. J. Jenkins, who is also Receiver of Public Moneys.

Three of the seven Republican Committeemen, two of the three County Commissioners, the County Treasurer, Deputy Sheriff, and a large number of the township officers are out for Greeley and Brown. The movement is headed by some of the ablest and most Radical Republican leaders in the West, and is extending to all the adjoining counties. Every county in the State will soon have its Greeley and Brown Club. The watchword is, "Let us down with Pomeroy, Caldwell, Grant, and Corruption; and up with Old Honesty, Universal Amnesty, Reconciliation, and Reform."

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

### MORTON AT GOSHEN, IND.

GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Oliver P. Morton, advertised largely as "The Great War Governor of Indiana," addressed our people, at the Court House, last evening, on the political issues of the day. The room was well filled, about 100 men and women, with a band of music, being in attendance from the town of Elkhart. When Morton made his appearance, about 9 o'clock, he was, after considerable fussing, hoisted up into a chair upon one of the tables in front of the Judge's desk,—the Hon. J. H. Defrees lending a conspicuous hand in aid of his brother's political assassin.

All things being ready, the old political stager opened his batteries of malice, hate, and fear. He commenced by the declaration that this was a contest between the North and the South for supremacy, as it was on the Slavery issue, in the name of the Democratic party, and by an unholy coalition with the dissatisfied, disappointed element in the Republican party as represented at Cincinnati; and had for its object the repeal of the Constitutional Amendments, compensation for the loss of slave-property, the payment of the Rebel war-debt, the pensioning of the maimed Rebel soldiers and their widows and orphans upon the Public Treasury, &c., &c.; and that the South was using Horace Greeley as an entering wedge for dividing the Republican party of the North [illegible] objects.

This apostle of Hate then undertook to show that the South had forced the nomination of Greeley at Cincinnati and Baltimore, for the reasons that he had contended before the war for the natural, inalienable right of Secession; recommended, in 1864, as a peace-compromise, the payment of $400,000,000 for their slaves; had signed the bonds of the arch-traitor Davis; and declared for General Amnesty as soon as the war was over; and was now willing to extend the hand of friendship to the Rebels, across the bloody chasm created by the war.

The Senator then turned his attention to Mr. Hendricks, and declared that the charge against Grant of signing a bill conveying 37,000,000 acres of the public lands to a railroad company was untrue; that these lands were conveyed in 1870 to the Northern Pacific Road, and the bill signed by Mr. Lincoln, and passed through the Senate by the consent of Mr. Hendricks, who was a member there, and by that of every other Democrat. The other charges against the Administration, he declared, were, nineteen-twentieths of them, untrue, and simply "nasty." He said, if the Administration was put down, it would be put down through personal abuse, and in no other way. He dwelt largely and glowingly, through his speech, on the noble deeds of the Union soldiers and the perfidy of the Rebels, and read a garbled extract from a speech of Mr. Greeley at Memphis, in which he hoped the day would come when both the Rebel and the Union soldiers would be held in history in mutual admiration by all true Americans. The Senator closed by declaring that this was a contest now between the Rebel and Union soldiers, and he implored the people present to stand by the Union men.

The above is a substance of Mr. Morton's speech, which was interloaded with what great things the Republican party had achieved, and what great blessings had flowed from Grant's Administration, and what great dangers were in store from the election of Greeley. It was nothing but an appeal to the worst passions and prejudices of the people, with all the cunning deceptions and trickery this arch-demagogue can play off upon an unsuspecting, confiding constituency.

Mr. Morton knew that Mr. Greeley's offer of $400,000,000 to pay for the slaves of the South was on condition of their restoring the Union and abolishing slavery, with a complete amnesty for all political offenses, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to all the privileges of citizens of the United States; and that it was contained in a private letter to Mr. Lincoln, and never saw the light until printed in Raymond's Life of Lincoln; and, had it been complied with, many millions of dollars and many thousands of precious lives would have been saved, and we would have accomplished all we did accomplish.

Mr. Morton knew that, in signing Jeff Davis' bail-bond, Mr. Greeley was helping our Government out of a bad scrape; and there never was a time, from that to the present, but what Jeff Davis could be tried, if the Government wanted to try him; and that Gerrit Smith, a Grant Elector and delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, was on that bond, and no Republican has ever denounced him.

Mr. Morton knew that the extract from Greeley's speech at Memphis, was not reported correctly, and that Greeley himself has corrected it by saying that the time would come when the *military powers and bravery* exhibited on the part of the North and the South in the late civil war would be held in like admiration in American history.

Mr. Morton knew that the inconsistency of the Grant Convention at Philadelphia, in resolving against giving away the public lands to railroad monopolies, consisted in Grant's signing a bill, but a few weeks previous, donating some 37,000,000 acres to the Southern Pacific Railroad; and not, under Lincoln, to the Northern Pacific Railroad, as he would make it appear.

Mr. Morton knew that, if the charges of nepotism, and gift-taking, and neglect of business, and corruption generally, against Grant, were simply "nasty," as he characterized them, it was solely owing to the fact that no other President of this great Republic had ever been guilty of such "nasty" business.

In conclusion, Mr. Morton knew that the war between the North and the South was over seven years ago; and that, for him to go around and endeavor to stir up the decaying embers of strife and hatred engendered thereby, as he did last night, was a sight at which angels might weep and devils blush. No wonder Donn Piatt characterizes Morton as "the devil on two sticks." He is doing the work of the devil, and all to keep himself and this corrupt Administration in power for another term of years. But the coming election will demonstrate in Indiana that the reign of Hate, with Morton's occupation, is gone,—forever gone,—"and so mote it be."

LIBERAL.

### A GRANTITE SPEECH AT HENRY, ILL.

HENRY, Marshall Co., Ill., Aug. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last Friday evening, in compliance with the invitation of the Grantites, the redoubtable Colonel Korn, of Peoria, addressed a meeting of some 200 persons. The gist of his remarks was to convince the Democrats that they ought not to support Greeley, and a considerable portion of his speech consisted in reading culled extracts from the New York *Tribune* for the last thirty years. He declared that the Civil Service was a humbug; that, although Grant had received gifts of a house in Washington, one in Philadelphia, and one at Long Branch, yet it was very proper that he should repay those donors with offices; and that his appointing his twenty-odd relatives to good fat offices was nothing more than was usual in England and other countries. He solemnly declared that Ulysses S. Grant was the greatest man of the age; that we were indebted to him alone for preserving the Government, and could do no less than re-elect him. He paid his respects to Senator Trumbull, and represented him as a villain of the deepest dye. He charged Trumbull with being bribed by Johnson; that, in 1862, he was the man who came very near turning this State to the Rebels; and that, in violation of law, he took $10,000 from Johnson for doing nothing, which was no more or less than a bribe. Such was the substance of the Colonel's speech, which was to demolish the Liberal Republicans, and prevent the Democrats from supporting their ticket. From appearances, the Liberal Republicans and Democrats would like just such speakers here every week, and, by election time, there would be no Grantites here; except the Postmaster and his deputies.

J. P. B.

### GRANT AND GREELEY AT THREE RIVERS, MICH.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., July 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Grant meeting was held here to-night, which was extensively advertised, and had the attraction of one of the best speakers of our State, J. C. Burrows, but there was no enthusiasm, and but a slim attendance. Only about twenty names could be found to place on the roll of the Grant and Wilson Club thus formed.

At a late meeting for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club, thirty-five Republicans signed the roll, and large numbers of Democrats.

H.

### LIBERALISM IN JO. DAVIESS COUNTY, ILL.

WARREN, Jo Daviess County, Ill., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It will be gratifying to the friends of Political Reform to learn that there are continual accessions to the Liberal ranks here. I am happy to announce that the Hon. John D. Platt has declared in favor of Greeley and Brown. Judge Platt has resided in our county over twenty years; he has been twice elected Judge of our county; has been a member of our State Legislature; and has been a member of the State Board of Equalization since the establishment of that office. The Judge is a man highly esteemed as a citizen and as a business man. I have the pleasure also to announce that a call has been signed for a Liberal Republican County Convention, by a large number of men who (including Judge Platt) have been prominent Republicans, and who are no less so now in principles, but are not willing to allow their principles to be perverted from their true purpose—Reform.

LIBERAL.

### THE GRANT MEETING AT WINNETKA.

WINNETKA, Ill., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grant meeting held in this place on Saturday evening was well attended; but, without the Greeley people, it would have been a slim affair. In one seat, containing nine men, I counted seven for Greeley; and, in another, containing six, three were for Greeley. Perhaps this proportion would not have held good throughout, but I know nearly one-fourth of the people withdrew before the first speaker closed his argument, and only respect for the meeting detained others for a longer time. The desire to keep open old wounds, and to renew hatred of Southern people, characterized this meeting, or, I should say, the speakers, the same as at all other Grant meetings.

C. E. A.

### THE GERMAN SUPPORT OF THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The German citizens of our great Republic are known to be a class of men of very deep thought, especially in political matters, and it is rather peculiar to see them so almost in a body in a great political contest like the one before us now. Different parties, at different times, have tried their utmost to secure the weight of the Germans in their favor, especially in Presidential campaigns, by spending enormous sums of money and offering positions to them,—but without effect. They are very hard to be drawn away from what they consider political good, and quite easily detect right from wrong. In the present contest, they have shown that they do not consider themselves bound to a party, when the same becomes corrupt, for the sake of party name or privileges, but are, under such circumstances, ever ready to advocate true principles and champion the rights of American citizens. Their present political move is an entirely voluntary one, and their position was taken almost at the same time, and almost in a body (with the exception of a few office-holders). Their party (the Liberal Republican) is headed by the brains, honesty, and industry of our great people, who battle for our rights, and expose and convict political criminals who are in power. Among the thousands of our eminent leaders is the great and beloved Charles Sumner, whose loyalty was never disputed; whose indefatigable services rendered our land are beyond the reach of thanks and pay; whose character is so high and pure that Speaker Blaine's attempt to injure him only adds strength to our great party, and exposes our opponents' weak points. Mr. Sumner has undermined the rotten fort of the Administrationists, and it will, in next November's political storm, crumble to pieces, and in its ruins dishonesty and corruption will be buried forever.

We Germans ask all citizens, native and foreign-born, to work with us in this contest, in order to bury corruption and dishonesty beyond recovery. Yours, etc.,

PETER A. SCHUMACHER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.

### GRANTITE PROPHETS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The day of prophets has come again. I refer to the numerous political ones, who are scattering their prophecies broadcast over the land, of the fearful things that are to happen in case of Greeley's election. And, if but a small percentage comes true, it would be better for all to pack their trunks and prepare to leave the country; for, just think a moment of the terrible state we are to be in from the 4th of next March:

First—All the negroes freed during the war are to be returned to slavery.

Second—The Rebel debt is to be paid dollar for dollar.

Third—The whole Tammany Ring are to be appointed to important positions in the Government service.

Fourth—Our debt is to be repudiated.

Fifth—The Catholics are to have complete religious control of the whole country.

Such are but a few of the many foolish predictions made by some of the Grantites,—men that pretend to have some common sense. If they live but a few years longer, they will find out that even prophets are not infallible.

LIBERAL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.

### LIBERALISM AT MONMOUTH, ILL.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal meeting at this place this (Monday) evening was a grand success, excelling what had been anticipated by the friends of the cause. Churchill's Hall was well filled with an appreciative audience, composed of the best men of the city,—the bone and sinew of the land.

The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Jonas W. Olson, the Swedish orator, of Galva, Henry County, who spoke in an able and forcible manner, and reviewed the political issues of the day from a practical and sensible standpoint. Mr. Olson held the crowd spell-bound for over two hours. All speak well of the speech. Even the Grantites admit that the meeting was a great success. There was a larger and better attendance than was present at the Grant meeting here on the 31st ult., when Congressman J. B. Hawley spoke his piece in Monmouth.

At the close of the meeting, a County Greeley and Brown Club was organized.

LIBERAL.

### LIBERALISM AT FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Aug. 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We had a large and enthusiastic meeting here last night. The Hon. H. B. Willard, Liberal Republican, addressed the meeting. It was held in Krebs' Hall, which is capable of seating 600. It was filled three-quarters of an hour before the meeting commenced, and very nearly as many went away because they were unable to obtain seats. Music was furnished by the Glee Club. Everybody pronounced the meeting a grand success. Even the strongest Republicans say that Mr. Willard's speech was far superior to that of Governor Fairchild, delivered here last week. Another meeting will be held here on Friday night. A large number of Germans, claimed by the Grantites, have come out for Greeley and Brown.

### LIBERALISM AT BELOIT, WIS.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In compliance with a call on all citizens, irrespective of past party associations, in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, to meet in Convention to organize a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club in this city; and, in view also of an announcement that W. S. Rockwell, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Kansas City, and formerly a citizen of Beloit, and the Hon. I. C. Sloan, of Janesville, ex-member of Congress from this Congressional District, would address the meeting,—about 400 voters, at an early hour yesterday evening, met in Hanchett's Hall. The Beloit brass band furnished excellent music. J. R. Booth, Esq., Temporary Chairman, stated the object of the meeting, and the work of organization was at once commenced by the election of the following officers of the Club: President, W. S. Yost; Vice Presidents, John Hackett and W. H. Blodgett; Recording Secretary, [illegible]; Treasurer, J. G. Winslow; Executive Committee, Alfred Taggart, J. Sherwood, and George Kettlewell.

Mr. Rockwell was then introduced, and, for about an hour, he set forth, in a calm, clear, and logical way, some of the many reasons why all good citizens, not selfishly seeking the spoils of office, should support, and vote for, the Liberal ticket. He glowingly eulogized Horace Greeley as a man whose name is a household word; a man nominated by the people and not by the politicians; a man who was the father of most of the ideas the Republican party have clung to and still cling to; a man who was a statesman before many of his puny traducers were born. He briefly reviewed the past of the political parties up to 1868, when, as a candidate of policy, Grant ran solely on his military prestige. He dwelt at considerable length on the corruptions in the various departments of the Government under Grant, who is surrounded by corrupt rings, which cannot be broken without turning Grant out of office. No Tammany thief ever received a certificate of character from Democracy, which broke up Tammany, corrupt and rotten as it was; but Tom Murphy, the great Tammanyite of the New York Custom House, received a certificate of character for honesty and faithfulness in discharge of duty, from Grant! After showing why Democrats should support Greeley and Brown, and predicting their election in November, Mr. Rockwell, who was frequently and enthusiastically applauded, gave way for ex-Congressman Sloan, who has always been a Republican, and whose record is untarnished.

Mr. Sloan, without imitating what has become a settled habit among Grantites,—dealing in vile epithets rather than convincing arguments,—deprecated the want of fairness and candor too often characteristic of political discussions. He proceeded to show that peace, and reconciliation, and prosperity would be best promoted by the election of Greeley. Forgiveness was, indeed, a hard lesson for poor human nature to learn, but we must not forget the purpose for which we prosecuted the war; that we struggled to keep the Southerners in the Union as American citizens; and now we should not refuse them citizenship with all its blessings. He conceded the military greatness of Grant, and said that he would be the last man to tear a laurel from the great General's brow, but the qualities that make a soldier do not necessarily make a statesman. Grant had but very little experience in civil life previous to his election as President, and his Presidential term can but very poorly stand the test of candid criticism. At the outset, in the selection of his Cabinet, he showed not only his unfitness for the position to which he was elevated, but also his want of acquaintance with the laws relating to Cabinet officers, as in the case of his selection of A. T. Stewart. Mr. Sloan said the first hostility of Grant to Sumner sprung from Sumner's praiseworthy opposition to the repeal of a long-standing general law which prevents importers from being members of a President's Cabinet. To accomplish his purpose, Grant was more than willing to change the very elements of our Government. When the tenure of office law stood in his way, he insisted and demanded its repeal or essential change, and woe to him who refused to acquiesce! Grant's Administration has been turned into a sort of gift-enterprise. After discussing the San Domingo project, and showing wherein the party in power err designedly and deliberately, for base and personal gain and power, the eloquent speaker paid a grand tribute of respect to Greeley, the man of the people, and whom the people are going to make President, as one whose instincts and impulses have always been in favor of Humanity.

An energetic and thorough canvass of Wisconsin, and the State is sure for Greeley.

P. B.

### PARKS.

ASHTON, Ill., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see that the Chicago *Journal* folks feel very happy to know that a Mr. Parks, of Aurora, a life-long Democrat, is making speeches for General Grant, and is a good offset to Mr. Swett. Now, it so happened that I was on the train from here to Chicago on the day we first got the news of General Lee's surrender to Grant. At Geneva, I was introduced to a Mr. Parks, of Aurora, by my friend, A. D. Clark, of Flagg Centre. At the junction, the newsboy gave us the good news of the surrender of Lee to Grant. An officer of the Union army stepped out from his seat, and called for three hearty cheers for General Grant, which was given by every man on the train, except by this man Parks; but there was nary a cheer from him. Now, I ask, is that the same Parks that is stumping the State for Grant. If it is, I wish to ask, What has Grant done since, that he should cheer for him now, when he refused to do it then? I made the remark at the time that that man felt badly. Let him deny the statement if he dare. Yours truly,

CHARLES C. ROYCE.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 26s 6d@27s. Wheat, winter, 11s 9d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 2d; white, 11s 6d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 56s 6d. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—2:30 p. m.—Pork, 46s. Lard, 37s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 7—Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92¾; bonds of '62, 92¾; '65, 93¼; '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89½.

Turpentine, 32s.

PARIS, Aug. 7—Rentes, 55f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 9⅝@10d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red spring wheat, 10s 10@11s; red winter, 11s 9d. Flour, 26s 6d@27s. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Oats, 3s 9d. Pork, 46s. Lard, 37s 6d. Cheese, 56s. Cumberland, 39s. Short ribs, 34s.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 816, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,655, or 335 cars, against 206 cars the same time last week. The market opened [illegible] off on common stock, good cattle, of which there is but little in the yards, holding their own. Extra lots would have commanded a slight advance on yesterday's prices. The run for the last 48 hours has been generally poor and thin stock. About 1,300 were disposed of. Sales: 343 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,052 to 1,325 lbs, at $5.55@6.70; 240 Ohio steers, 989 to 1,243 lbs, at $4.12½@6.30; 78 Michigan steers, 1,150 to 1,211 lbs, at $5.25@6.50; 19 Ohio cows and heifers, 1,014 lbs, $4.50; 20 Canada stockers, 1,100 lbs, $4.62½.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 8,300 head, making the supply for the week thus far 14,000, against 6,200 the same time last week. Market opened at a decline of ⅛c on Canada lambs, Western sheep holding their own. Canada lambs, $7.00@8.35; Canada sheep, $5.00; Western sheep, $4.00 to $5.00, according to quality. Extra lots would bring a slight advance. Sales: 317 Indiana sheep, av 89 lbs, at $4.70; 211 Ohio do, av 88 lbs, at $4.75; 265 Indiana, av 100 lbs, at $4.75; 176 Canada lambs, ranging 65 to 70 lbs, at $7.75@8.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the supply for the week thus far 12,800, against 6,700 head the same time last week. Market drags at [illegible] per cwt. off from last week's rates. Stock in yards generally thin in flesh. Sales, 20,194 Ohio hogs, averaging 183 to 280 lbs, at 70c.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—There was more life and animation noticed to-day in most branches of trade. Brown sheetings and shirtings are in fair request at current quotations. Bleached goods continue inactive, though more inquiry was manifested, and prices in many cases were but nominal. Cotton drills remain firm and dull. Some little inquiry for export reported, but no transactions consummated. The print market was more active, and fair sales are reported by those houses who have made a reduction in prices. Dunnells declined to-day to 11½c. Woolens doing better, especially in cloths and coatings. Fair sales are also reported in medium [illegible] up in favorite makes. Flannels steady.

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 21⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 8,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.20; common to good extra, $6.60@6.95; good to choice, $7.00@7.50; white wheat, Western extra, [illegible]; St. Louis, $7.40@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 65,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.55@1.58; winter red Western, $1.70; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.60. Rye quiet; Western, 70c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 122,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 61@62c; sail do, 63@[illegible]c. Oats scarcely so firm; receipts, 42,000 bu; Western, in store, 44½c; afloat, 45@48c; Ohio 47@[illegible].

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 20@21c.

HOPS—Firm at 25@65c for 1871; 10@35c for 1870; 10@11c for 1869.

LEATHER—Dull, and in buyer's favor; Hemlock, 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar, firm; fair to good refining, 9¼@9⅝c; Cuba, 9½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm [illegible].

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 55@55½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $13.60@13.65; prime mess, $11.00@12.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 11@14c; shoulders, 6@7c; middles more active; long clear, 7½c; bellies, 7½@8c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 9⅝@9¾c; old, 9¼; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $6.50@7.00; family, $7.25@9.00. Corn quiet; mixed, 65@67c; white lower at 64@65c. Oats, 42@45c.

HAY—$25.00@28.00.

BRAN—$100 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $13.50. Bacon dull; held at 7¼, 9¼, 10½c. Hams—sugar-cured 15@16c. Lard—Scarce; choice tierce, 9¾@10c; keg, 11@11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to fully fair, 9½@10½c. Molasses nominal. Coffee, 16½@19½c.

STERLING—26@27½c; sight ¼ premium.

GOLD—114⅜.

COTTON—Sales 100; nominal; good ordinary, 18½@18¾c; low middlings, 19½@19¾c. Receipts, 68 [illegible]. Stock, 7,548 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 93@99c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand; small parcels new amber Michigan, $1.55; old white do, $1.84; No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.48@1.50. Corn dull at 53½c in lots; sales 4,300 bu by sample at 51c. Oats dull; sales 4,000 bu Western in lots at 37c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 7.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; low middling, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong; mess pork, $4.00. Bacon—shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 10c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, $1.38. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 36c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat better, and in good demand; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.85; amber Michigan, $1.41@1.42; No. 1 red winter, $1.61; No. 2, $1.45; old, $1.60; No. 3 red, $1.51. Corn, quiet and unchanged; low mixed and Michigan, 49½c; white, 58c; [illegible] grade, 47c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, 32½c; old, 33½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 15,000; oats, 3,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand for old, and very quiet for new superfine, $5.00@5.50; extra, $5.75@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.25@8.75. Wheat in fair demand, and firmer; red, $1.67@1.70; old, $1.38. Rye steady, at 80c. Corn steady; yellow, 61@63c; high mixed Western, 61c. Oats higher; white, 46@47c; mixed, 41@42c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; choice white, $1.75@1.80. Corn weak; mixed Western, 60@62c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 45@46c; white, 46c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged, but with an advancing tendency for Western.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm and scarce at 94@94½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in speculative demand, and prices higher; No. 1, $1.58; No. 2, $1.50. Corn steady; No. 2, 43½c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 27½c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1, 55c. Barley—No. 2, 56c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000; wheat, 6,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000; wheat, 1,000.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.60. Corn unchanged, at 59@60c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra new, $1.72@1.75; No. 1, $1.65@1.67; amber, $1.44@1.45. Oats in good demand at 38c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—TOBACCO—Active and firm; sales, 108 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer. Wheat—Better feeling, and market higher; inspected No. 2 red winter, [illegible]. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 in elevator, nominally 38c; [illegible] on track, 38@39c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 25@26c. Rye quiet at 60c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5c cash; 5½c buyer the month. Bacon stiffer; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 9¾c. Lard dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Better at $4.35@4.85.

CATTLE—Firm at [illegible].

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm for old and for dry new; old, $1.60@1.65; new dry, $1.40@1.45. Corn dull and drooping at 45c. Rye unchanged. Oats steady; old, [illegible]; new, 28@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; city, $13.50; regular, $13.25@13.50. Lard dull and nominal [illegible] steady. Bulk meats in good demand [illegible] firm. Bacon in good demand at full prices.

WHISKEY—Steady at [illegible].

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; low middling, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Low grades nominal; good [illegible]. Corn meal firm at $2.20. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and firm at [illegible].

HAY—No sales.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm; shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear sides, 9½@10c.

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—PASSED UP—Props City of Boston, Europe, Java, Forrest City, and barges A. F. [illegible], Red, White and Blue, Jane Bell, J. P. March; schrs. Columbia, H. P. Baldwin, [illegible] Dart, Eagle Wing, Christina Nilsson, Fayette Brown, Atlanta, George Worthington. Bark Mary's [illegible] Bates.

PASSED DOWN—Props Champlain, James Fisk, Jay Gould; schrs Ahira Cobb, Lewis Day, E. C. Roberts.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—PASSED UP—Barks Detroit, Advance; schrs Star of Hope, City of the Straits, [illegible], Amoskeag, Cossack.

PASSED DOWN—Props. Merchant, Mohawk.

WIND—South.

### Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 7.—RIVER—Arrived—Nothing. Departed—Canal boat Leviathan, light; dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Sunbeam, from LaSalle, with corn for Chicago. Passed out—Nothing.

The steamer Katie has been lying at Peru some days for equipments, agreeable to the requirements of the new inspection law, and will resume business in a day or two. The steamer [illegible] is at Henry for a like purpose.


## AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

CHIARINI'S

Royal Italian Circus.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Reserved chairs, $1.00; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents. Matinee reserved chairs, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. Box office open daily from 10 a. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ENGAGEMENT WITH

Mr. JOHN WILD and Mr. L. TOOLEY,

The popular eccentric comedians, who will appear every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees in the great sensational drama,

CHICAGO,

Before, During and After the Fire

GLOBE THEATRE.

Another Entire Change! Third Week and Unprecedented Success of the World-renowned

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS

First week of the Great Basso Profundo, Mr. E. M. KANE. First week of Hooley's Burlesque, entitled

PETER PIPES,

The Lawyer's Clerk, and the Actor's Studio. By John Mulligan, Billy Rice, Archy Hughes, Cool White, Geo. W. Charles, Hurley and Marr, &c. MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

## AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

On Thursday, Aug. 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

We shall sell at auction,

40 crates White Granite Crockery,

30 casks Rockingham Ware, in open lots,

and a beautiful assortment of the best

Plated Ware and Fancy Goods,

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Elegant Assortment

OF

Best Plated Goods & Cutlery,

And 1,000 Pairs Gilt Window Shades,

AT AUCTION,

TO-DAY, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

The Largest, Richest, and Best Assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Ever offered at Auction.

Show Cases, Office Desks,
10 Casks of Rockingham and Yellow Ware,
100 Pkgs of Glassware, assorted,
4,500 Yards Wool Carpets,
1,000 Pairs Gilt Window Shades,
Plated Table Cutlery,
Plated Ware of every description,
Piano Fortes,
A new, light Express Wagon, Harnesses,
Several new Parlor Suites, slightly damaged, to be sold for whom it may concern.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 10, AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

Established January 1856.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

Auctioneers for the sale of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

AND

Real Estate,

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Between Washington and Madison-sts.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Woolens, &c., at Auction.

On THURSDAY MORNING, August 8, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Reform School Property

At Auction.

We shall sell at auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the entire FURNITURE of the Reform School Buildings; also some DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SCHOOL BOOKS, and MATERIAL and TOOLS used for manufacturing Chairs, Baskets, Boots, and Shoes; also, one Horse, Cow, Buggy, Lumber Wagon, Farm Wagon, Spring Wagon, single and double Harness, 50 Stoves, and a set of Carpenter's Tools; also a complete set of patterns and dies, with lasts and trees for the manufacturing of men's and boys' boots and shoes.

Sale positive, as the institution must be closed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Easy of access by Cottage Grove-av cars, and Illinois Central Railroad, which leaves foot of Lake-st at 9 o'clock a. m.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

New Parlor Suites, Chamber Sets, [illegible] Bedsteads, Bureaus, [illegible] Stands, Mattresses, etc., etc. Washstands, Table Cutlery, Crockery, etc. Fine line Plated Ware,

AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY MORNING, Aug 10, at 9½ o'clock.

25 Rolls Ingrain and Hemp Carpet, to the trade.

These goods will positively be closed, as we move into our new store next week.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,

148 Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.

General Merchandise and Real Estate Auctioneers, 44 State-st.,

Will sell at AUCTION, the following:

No. 515 West Madison-st., Store and lease of lot;
No. 116 North Wood-st., Dwelling of 12 rooms and lot;
No. 34 North Peoria-st., Dwelling of 12 rooms and lot;
10 Lots, 25x125, in Indian Ridge Subdivision; and
2 Lots, 25x125, in Allen's Subdivision.

Sale to take place on Thursday morning, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock, at our store, No. 44 State-st.

For full description and particulars, inquire of

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers,

44 State-st.

CHOICE CHROMOS

AT AUCTION,

At 138 Twenty-second-st., this evening, at 8 o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers,

44 State-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

On FRIDAY, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I will sell at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the Premises, 619 Washington-av., all the stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, and machinery belonging to the late firm of F. F. Eggleston & Co., together with the lease of said premises.

G. W. [illegible], Receiver.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Chapman Bros. & Smith, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Each party continues the General Hide Business as below.

J. L. CHAPMAN, 134 and 136 East Washington-st.
GEO. C. CHAPMAN, 138 and 140 East Washington-st.
WM. D. SMITH, 217 Kinzie-st.

Chicago, August 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hale, Roberts & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. Roberts & Bro. assume the payment of all the debts of the late firm and receive all accounts due the firm.

N. P. HALE,
ALONZO ROBERTS,
PORTER D. ROBERTS.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1872.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., [illegible] West Washington-st.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,

[illegible] South Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE.

The South Park

BOULEVARD

RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION

Hereby announce their complete organization under the laws of the State of Illinois, with the following management:

THOS. HOYNE, President,

J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer

J. M. WALKER,
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
JOHN C. DORE,
JAMES E. TYLER,

Directors.

OBJECT of the Association is to secure residence lots for the members of the Association and others along South Park Boulevard and prominent avenues in the South Division.

CAPITAL STOCK,

$2,000,000!!

The authorized capital of the Association is $2,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

$500,000

of which has been subscribed for by the founders and incorporators of the Association.

$1,500,000

of the stock is subject to public subscription at par, on the following terms:

25 per cent in Cash.
25 per cent payable Feb. 1, 1873.
25 per cent payable Aug. 1, 1873.
25 per cent payable Feb. 1, 1874.

With interest at 8 per cent per annum from August 1, 1872.

The Association will invest its capital in real estate fronting on the leading Boulevards and Avenues in the South Division, and having [illegible] secured the privilege of purchase of this class of property at the lowest estimated present value in a sufficient quantity to absorb all of the authorized capital of the Association, the profitableness of the enterprise must be commensurate with the development and growth of Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS in the Association have equal rights and privileges in all respects, all sharing in the advantages and profits ratably in proportion to the stock held by each.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for stock will be opened at the office of the Association on MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1872.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:

Branch Office of the German National Bank,

374 WABASH-AV.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Building Material.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

(SUBJECT TO REBATE.)

Manufacturers' Agency, Germania Bank Building, cor. Washington-st. and Fifth-av. British Plate Glass; Crystal Sheet & Ornamental Glass, from St. Helen's Works, Liverpool; Plumbers' Goods, Gas Fittings, Chandeliers, &c., from Breden & Booth, Birmingham; also, Scotch Pig Iron, to arrive. For sale by

T. D. HALL.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line

NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. [illegible] certificates, [illegible] currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. [illegible] granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st, Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

| From New York. | | From New York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Russia | August 7 | Abyssinia | August 10 |
| Cuba | August 14 | Batavia | August 17 |
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Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,

General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st, Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st, London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal; and for passages to A. STRONG, 12 West Washington-st., Chicago.

FURNITURE.

D. M. Swiney & Bro.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY:

507 to 513 Kinzie-st., cor. Reuben.

CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 37.

BUYERS OF FURNITURE

Will find us ready to [illegible]

FURNITURE

OF UNEXCELLED QUALITY,

And at prices that are duplicates of our Saturday auction sales.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago to Dubuque Without Change of Cars

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Sunday, August 4th, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., in connection with the Illinois Central R. R., will run trains from Chicago to Galena, Dubuque, Sioux City and intermediate points without change of cars, and after that date this will be the only route by which cars will be run through. Passengers should make a note of this and avoid the disagreeable necessity of changing cars at Freeport, especially those leaving by the night trains. Trains leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

SAMUEL POWELL,
Gen. Pass. Agt. C. B. & Q. R. R.
W. P. JOHNSON,
Gen. T. Agt. Ill. Cent. R. R.

FLAG STAFFS,

Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the

North End of Wells-st. Bridge.

Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 226 South Water-st., will have prompt attention. Ash Poles, for Canal Boats, or any other water craft, of all sizes, from 25 feet down, constantly on hand.

GEO. HACKET, Agent.

STOLEN DRAFT.

Lukins & Ames or Ames & Lukins, or George M. Howe & Co for $500, payable to their own order and indorsed by them. All persons are cautioned against purchasing same, as payment has been stopped.

ELKINS & COOK, 281 Lumber-st.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.,

[illegible] Wabash-av, and [illegible] West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

OBERNDORF & NEWGASS

Have just opened their new brick Boarding and Sale Stable, Nos. 17 and 19 North Morgan-st., and can accommodate 100 horses. Will keep on hand, at all times, a large assortment of country horses for sale, having constantly employed six of the best horsemen to buy in the country.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER

3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver [illegible]

It is not a spring water. For sale by all Druggists.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

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SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS,

During the Years 1860-69.

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Profusely and Exquisitely Illustrated.

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The London *Athenæum* says of it: "More beautiful and at the same time faithful Alpine wood-cuts than [illegible] never yet appeared. [illegible] scarcely one or two exceptions, admirable. [illegible] as the work of one man."

THE TEN LAWS OF HEALTH;

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And Other Short Stories. By John Hay, Clara F. Guernsey, Margaret Hosmer, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Lucy Hamilton Hooper, etc. Illustrated. 8vo. Paper cover. 50 cents.

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715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.

$5,000,000 IN GOLD!

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.

L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, without commissions, for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

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Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Homan G. Powers, Esq.

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 7 and 8.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

Near South Bend, Ind.

The 18th Annual session will open on the 1st Tuesday in September. The Academic and Classical Departments have been greatly enlarged by spacious buildings. A large hall 50x50 feet, has been appropriated to choice models in busts, chromos, and oil painting for pupils who wish to enter the

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

and devote their time to drawing and painting.

St. Mary's Conservatory of Music

has also been enlarged. All branches of music are taught on the plan of the best classical Conservatories of Europe, under the direction of eight teachers of instrumental, and two teachers of vocal music. Pupils can pursue a special course of studies, comprising Theory, Practice, and Methodics, Vocal culture, Chorus singing, Piano, Harp, Organ, Thorough Bass, and principles of teaching.

For full information send for catalogue, and

Address MOTHER SUPERIOR,

St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address

Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Prest.

Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the school. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway; BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square. G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,

A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogues apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.


LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at page [illegible] in Vol. [illegible] of the Record of Mortgages [illegible] [illegible] Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta [illegible], Samuel D. Towle and his wife [illegible] [illegible] D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Russell, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee [illegible] the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the owner and holder of all of said promissory notes [illegible] unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate [illegible] October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872 [illegible] [illegible] the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened [illegible] Persons desiring to invest in coal lands will do well to examine these before purchasing others.

July 8, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.


PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction

OF THE

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 185 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, [illegible] miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 82 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and ties, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be governed by the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having ability [illegible] ground ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting on the 9 miles west of Longview.

Address until September 28, Council Bluffs, Iowa; after that date, Marshall, Texas.

G. M. DODGE,
Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Mississippi Central Railroad Extension.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the M. C. R. R. Company, in Jackson, Tennessee, for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging of about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending [illegible] from Jackson. This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts can be seen at the Engineer's Office after August 1.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to H. S. McCOMB, President, or S. R. REED, Engineer in charge, Jackson, Tennessee.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

GREENSPELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Have now removed to their New Store, 34 & 36 LAKE-ST., corner Wabash-av., and solicit a call from their friends and others to examine their stock and prices.


MONETARY AND [illegible]

WEDNES[illegible]

There is a decided [illegible] in local finances, the [illegible] quoted plenty. We not[illegible] in the demand from the [illegible] from the wheat-growi[illegible] in all the wheat possibl[illegible] month, so as to take ad[illegible] price now ruling on the [illegible] demand from the lum[illegible] though some money is [illegible] direction.

Local borrowers are [illegible] the inquiry for loans be[illegible] class business paper. [illegible] unchanged; at 10 per [illegible] and 7@8 per cent on cal[illegible]

Eastern exchange w[illegible] and declined under lib[illegible] were made of large [illegible] banks at 25c per $1,000 [illegible] $1,000 premium; the m[illegible] per. Counter rates we[illegible] 1-10 of 1 per cent disco[illegible] 1-10 of 1 per cent premi[illegible]

The important entrie[illegible] bracing foreign dry goo[illegible] chandise, for the week [illegible] against $6,441,584 for the [illegible] last year. The exports [illegible] other than gold and sil[illegible] against $4,277,661 same [illegible] export of gold and silv[illegible] $565,675 same week in [illegible] gold paid into the New [illegible] United States Treasur[illegible] $4,892,049.

The cotton moveme[illegible] compared with the w[illegible] decrease in receipts an[illegible] ports.

The receipts at all th[illegible] were 2,117 bales, aga[illegible] week, 2,419 bales [illegible] and 2,678 bales [illegible] The total receipts [illegible] are 3,708,699, against 3,9[illegible] sponding period of the [illegible] ing a decrease since S[illegible] 1,250,730 bales. The e[illegible] ports for the week were [illegible] 7,898 bales the same w[illegible] total exports for the cur[illegible] cotton year are 1,953,498 [illegible] 389 bales for the same [illegible] stock at all the ports is [illegible] 150,212 bales for the sam[illegible] stocks at the interior to[illegible] against 14,882 bales last [illegible] cotton in Liverpool is [illegible] 673,000 bales last year, [illegible] ican cotton afloat for G[illegible] bales, against 46,000 [illegible] amount of Indian cott[illegible] is 310,000 bales, against [illegible]

LOCAL BOND AND [illegible]

Messrs. Lunt, Prest[illegible] follows this afternoon [illegible]

[illegible]

Some of the leadin[illegible] have in contemplation [illegible] narrow-gauge railway [illegible] York, to be employe[illegible] route. We give the [illegible] sketched hastily by [illegible] who are talking it up[illegible]

[illegible]

# MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

There is a decided improvement apparent in local finances, though money is still quoted plenty. We note a marked increase in the demand from the country, principally from the wheat-growing districts, to move in all the wheat possible during the present month, so as to take advantage of the high price now ruling on the August option. The demand from the lumber regions is light, though some money is moving out in that direction.

Local borrowers are also on the increase, the inquiry for loans being quite fair on first-class business paper. The rate of interest is unchanged; at 10 per cent on time loans, and 7a8 per cent on call.

Eastern exchange was abundant to-day, and declined under liberal offerings. Sales were made of large quantities between banks at 25c per $1,000 discount, to 25c per $1,000 premium; the market closing about at par. Counter rates were quoted steady at 1-10 of 1 per cent discount on purchases, and 1-10 of 1 per cent premium on sales.

The important entries in New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandise, for the week past, were $7,378,540, against $6,441,584 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, were $4,052,333, against $4,277,661 same week in 1871. The export of gold and silver, $1,053,289, against $565,675 same week in 1871. The customs in gold paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $4,892,049.

The cotton movement for last week, as compared with the week previous, shows a decrease in receipts and an increase in exports.

The receipts at all the ports for the week were 2,111 bales, against 2,506 bales last week, 2,419 bales the previous week, and 2,678 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since Sept. 1, 1871, are 2,768,090, against 3,957,820 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing a decrease since Sept. 1 last year of 1,189,730 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 6,956 bales, against 7,898 bales the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,938,498 bales, against 3,091,389 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 99,000 bales, against 150,212 bales for the same time last year. The stocks at the interior towns are 8,297 bales, against 14,882 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 995,000 bales, against 673,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 24,000 bales, against 46,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 310,000 bales, against 574,000 bales last year.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 117¼ | 118 |
| 5-20s of '62 | 116 | 116½ |
| 5-20s of '64 | 116 | 116½ |
| 5-20s of '65 | 116¼ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s of '65 January and July | 115¼ | 115¾ |
| 5-20s of '67 January and July | 115¼ | 115¾ |
| 5-20s of '68 January and July | 115½ | 115¾ |
| 10-40s | 112½ | 113 |
| United States 5s (new issue) | 111¾ | 112 |
| United States Currency 6s | 112¾ ex. int. | 113½ |
| Northern Pacific gold 7-30s | 100 & int. | |
| Chicago City 7s | 100 & int. | |
| Cook County 7s | 100 & int. | |
| Illinois County and Township 10s | 95 @98 | |
| Eastern exchange | 1-10 dis. par. | 1-10 prem. |
| Sterling exchange (large drafts) | 109½ @110½ | |
| Gold exchange | 115¼ @115½ | |
| Gold and gold coupons | 114¾ | 115¼ |
| Money on governments and gold | | 7 per cent. |
| Silver | 103 @104 | |
| Land warrants | | |
| 160s not war 1812 | 177 | 187 |
| 120s not war 1812 | 134 | 143 |
| 80s not war 1812 | 93 | 98 |
| 40s not war 1812 | 44 | 48 |
| Agricultural College land scrip | 175 @180 | |

Revenue stamps, 3@4¼ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ¼ more than gold.

Some of the leading commercial *thinkers* have in contemplation the project to build a narrow-gauge railway from this city to New York, to be employed as a through grain route. We give the following "points" as sketched hastily by one of the gentlemen who are talking it up:

It can be built in first-class style (iron bridges) and equipped thoroughly, including elevators, for twenty-five millions; and within three years will be one of the very best stocks in the United States.

It will do all the business equally well with a four-feet eight gauge road—cost not over about one-half that of a wide gauge, and be operated, including wear and tear, at not over 66 per cent of the cost of operating a wide gauge.

Our idea would be to make it a freight road. That is, to look to freight mainly. This is what pays a railroad. Of course we would have to run through local trains for the accommodation of the public, but we would calculate to let the lightning folks—those who are anxious to pound their roads to pieces in carrying through traffic—have all of that kind of business.

It costs the New York Central all that they receive from their passengers to transport them. They make nothing on passengers. Their dividends are from freight. Our idea is to run passenger trains at about 25 miles per hour, and freight at a regular, steady speed of 10 miles per hour.

Start trains as often as the business would require. This would enable Chicago to place her products *at all seasons of the year*, at the seaboard in five days, and as cheaply as it can be done by water, and if you can do this the success of your project is secured beyond a question. The great drawback which wide gauge roads have to contend with—the great item of cost in operating—is the wear and tear; destruction, caused by the immensely heavy rolling stock required upon these gauges, but which is not necessary in the transportation of the freight and passenger traffic.

A 4-foot 8 1-2 freight car weighs 10 tons and carries 10 tons. A 3-foot freight car weighs 4 tons and carries 8 tons of freight. A 3-foot car and freight weighs but 2 tons more than a 4-foot 8 1-2 empty car.

The same proportion holds good on passenger cars.

A 4-foot 8 1-2 engine usually weighs from 35 to 40 tons and over. A 3-foot engine, to do the same work,—that is, to transmit the same amount of freight,—weighs from 15 to 20 tons. It is the pounding of the terribly heavy rolling stock which is so destructive to roads.

There is less oscillation to a 3-foot gauge, and they are proven to be safer than the wide gauge.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Wall street shows a marked increase of business to-day. Money easy at the most of the day, with the latest transactions at 3@4c. Time loans in request at 7 currency to 7 gold. Sterling lower, at 8½@8¾, with considerable sales to obtain gold for lending purposes. Gold dull; opened at 115¼, declined to 114¾, and closed steady at 115@115¼. Loans, 1-64 for use to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $42,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $163,000. Customs receipts, $550,000. Time loans, ¼@½ for fifteen days to 2½ for all the year. Governments steady, though quiet. The Treasury took two millions at 114 39 100@114 58 100. State bonds dull, but firm, with, however, a slight fall in new South Carolinas. Stocks irregular and generally weak, but without pressure to sell. Erie was the special feature; opened at 4[illegible], fell to 49, rallied to 50, and again declined to 49, closing at 49@49¼. Lake Shore and Western Union were especially weak and lower on a raid by bears, falling respectively to 89@93¼. Business is active in these shares, and in New York Central, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwestern, and Indiana Central, was quite large, but prices generally, though weak, did not fall more than a fraction. The rest of the list dull. There seems no doubt that Drew has closed out his 50,000 share contract in Erie, and it is estimated that his assistance has been obtained for an upward turn in the stock. The short interest through the list is very large, which will help the purpose of the bulls. The whole market was a trifle better at the close.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coups, '81 | 118¼ | Coups, '67 | 115¾ |
| Coups, '62 | 116¼ | Coups, '68 | 115¾ |
| Coups, '64 | 116¼ | 10-40s | 112¾ |
| Coups, '65 | 116¼ | Currency 6s | 113¼ |
| Coups, '65 (new) | 115¾ | New 5s | 112¾ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 93¾ | Old Virginias | 44½ |
| Old Tennessees | 73¾ | Old N. Carolinas | 34½ |
| New Tennessees | 73¾ | New N. Carolinas | 21½ |
| New Virginias | 60 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 93 | St. Paul preferred | 79½ |
| W. U. Tel | 73½ | Wabash | 75½ |
| Quicksilver | 42½ | Wabash preferred | 86 |
| Adams Express | 97½ | Fort Wayne | 98½ |
| Wells & Fargo | 87 | Terre Haute | 20 |
| Am. M. U. Ex | 73¼ | Terre Haute pref'd | 43 |
| U. S. Ex | 83 | Chicago & Alton | 117 |
| Pacific Mail | 74¼ | C. & A. preferred | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Central | 96½ | O. & M | 44 |
| Erie | 49¼ | C., C. & C | 90¾ |
| Erie preferred | [illegible] | C., B. & Q | 130 |
| Harlem | 116 | Lake Shore | 89¾ |
| Harlem preferred | 130 | Indiana Central | 35 |
| Michigan Central | 117 | Illinois Central | 13[illegible] |
| Pittsburgh | 91¼ | Union Pacific stocks | 35¾ |
| Northwestern | 75½ | Union Pacific bonds | 89¼ |
| N. W. preferred | 90 | Cent. Pacific bonds | 103 |
| Rock Island | 110¼ | Del., Lack & West'n | 108½ |
| N. J. Central | 106 | B., H. & Erie | 7 |
| St. Paul | 55 | | |

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, Aug. 7.

CITY PROPERTY.

Dashell st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 8; consideration, $600.

Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 32x133 ft, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $8,000.

Milwaukee av, bet Augusta and Cornelia sts, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $5,000.

Superior st, bet North LaSalle and Wells sts, n f, 20 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $2,600.

North Dearborn st, 21 ft s of Erie st, e f, 44x110 ft, dated May 14; consideration, $7,800.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 1, and Lot 13 in Block 2 of Forsythe et al. Blocks 1, 3, and 8, of Clarke's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 10, 39, 13, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $[illegible].

E ½ Lot 27, in Stinson's Blocks 1, 2, and 10, of e ½ Sec 31, 40, 13, dated June 27; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 11 and 12 in Block 6 in D. S. Lee's Addition, dated July 10; consideration, $8,300.

Western av, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, w f, 50x123 ft, dated July 31; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 20 and 21 in Block 4 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 8 in Block 1 of same, dated April 29; consideration, $1,650.

LaMoyne st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 16; consideration, $1,700.

East 50 ft of Lots 2 and 3 of w ½ Block 20, in Brand's Addition, with buildings, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $3,000.

Shober st, 171 ft n of North av, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated July 23; consideration, $600.

Oakley st, 321 ft n of North av, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated June 10; consideration, $500.

Leavitt st, 248 ft n of North av, e front, 50x124½ ft, dated June 20; consideration, $1,400.

Dudley st, 373 ft n of Augusta st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $850.

Private Park, 120 ft e of Vincennes av, and 1,873 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, n f, 25x160 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $3,350.

Peoria st, s w corner of Adams st, e f, 93x125 ft, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $18,000.

Flournoy st, s w corner of Hoyne st, n f, 75 ft to alley, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $6,500.

Bickerdike st, between Fourth and Indiana sts, w f, 26 ft to alley, dated June 4; consideration, $1,250.

25 ft adjoining the above, dated June 4; consideration, $1,250.

Monroe st, s w corner of Wood st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $1,250.

The premises No. 55 Wright st, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $2,000.

Sumner st, 172 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated June 23; consideration, $1,400.

S w ¼ of n ¼ of Lot 1[illegible], in Bronson's addition, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 11 and 12, in Block 4, of D. S. Lee's addition, dated June 14; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 33, in Block 9, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated July 26; consideration, $650.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, in Hambleton et al's e 20 acres of e ½ s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, with buildings, dated Sept. 26, 1871; consideration, $12,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 29 of B. F. Johnson's s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $500.

Lots 13 to 16, in Block 5, Hitchcock's n e ¼ s e ¼ sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug 7; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 22 and 23, in Block 13, of Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Aug 7; consideration, $550.

Lot 44, in Block 8, of Phare's s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated July 24; consideration, $750.

## COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

| | Received. 1872. | 1871. | Shipped. 1872. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 3,070 | 8,712 | 3,031 | 5,323 |
| Wheat, bu | 9,950 | 44,750 | 74,864 | 80,299 |
| Corn, bu | 195,680 | 145,020 | 412,501 | 258,767 |
| Oats, bu | 17,680 | 96,030 | 27,060 | 106,913 |
| Rye, bu | 4,154 | 15,869 | 900 | .... |
| Barley, bu | 75 | 9,120 | 250 | 2,454 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 12,903 | 85,475 | 320 | 77,062 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 35,6[illegible] | 122,000 | .... | .... |
| Broom corn, lbs | .... | 29,260 | 33,928 | 6,180 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 34,890 | 19,640 | 108,800 | 141,050 |
| Beef, brls | .... | .... | 116 | 91 |
| Pork, brls | 431 | .... | 515 | 74 |
| Lard, lbs | 16,426 | 628 | 6,875 | 12,800 |
| Tallow, lbs | 17,660 | 7,4[illegible] | .... | 2,200 |
| Butter, lbs | 60,478 | 81,2[illegible] | 27,000 | 82,100 |
| Live Hogs, No | 6,738 | 8,719 | 8,210 | 2,575 |
| Cattle, No | 3,178 | 2,417 | 762 | 1,261 |
| Sheep, No | 1,139 | 845 | .... | 201 |
| Hides, lbs | 81,444 | 146,378 | 86,974 | 3,000 |
| Highwines, brls | 253 | 427 | 255 | 300 |
| Wool, lbs | 787,162 | 65,285 | 86,970 | .... |
| Potatoes, bu | 2,173 | 244 | .... | .... |
| Lumber, m | 4,866 | 4,633 | 1,939 | 1,097 |
| Shingles, m | 2,023 | 550 | 1,696 | 1,856 |
| Lath, m | 475 | 725 | 139 | 222 |
| Salt, brls | 1,823 | 3,000 | 2,695 | 1,218 |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption, 4,178 bu wheat; 2,164 bu corn; 10,847 bu oats; 1,444 bu rye; 101 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 43 cars wheat; 558 cars and 23,000 bu corn; 27 cars oats; 11 cars rye. Total (639 cars), 281,000 bu.

There was very little talk to-day about the Hugh Maher affair; but that does not indicate that the case will be allowed to drop. The end is not yet. The matter is too glaring to be passed over lightly. There seems to be no doubt that the amount of corn in store in that house at the time of the fire was very nearly that shown on the books of the Registrar, about 82,000 bu; while receipts were out for 313,000 bu, or more. That is, Mr. Maher has shipped out at least 230,000 bu of corn belonging to other people, and pocketed the money. The price received by him for the corn, including storage (free on board), would be not far from an average of 44 1-2c per bu, making a total of $102,350. This is a very respectable sum to apply on the wheat speculation—for which it was undoubtedly used. It may be said that Mr. Maher will make good this enormous difference to the holders of the receipts. But that makes no difference in the character of the transaction. Suppose that the fire had so crippled Mr. Maher that he could not pay; or suppose that the fire had occurred a few weeks later, when the wheat corner is over, in which case it might not have been to his interest, or have suited his convenience to pay. Where would the receipt holders have found themselves then? In any event, Mr. Maher has been using the property of other people committed to his custody for safe keeping, till the *owners* of the grain might want to ship it out. A great many are unable to see how much difference there is between this act and the conduct of the bank clerk who takes the funds of the bank to a gambling den, *intending* to return the money if he has so much left after bucking the tiger and paying for the incidentals.

If such acts can be permitted, then good-bye to anything in the shape of *security* to a grain-holder. He would do much better to risk his money on the turn of a card, himself, than to place his property in the keeping of one who will risk it in a similar way, and charge roundly for the worthless guarantee that it shall be returned when wanted. The Warehouse law is practically worthless, if it do not protect the integrity of the grain receipt against swindlers on the inside track. Cannot the Warehouse law be made to apply in the case of Hugh Maher and the late Iowa Elevator?

It has not escaped the recollection of some persons on 'Change that Hugh Maher only took hold of the elevator about five months ago, and the question was sprung to-day, how much the difference would have amounted to in five years? Had the fire been mercifully withheld, some holder of corn receipts might have sent a vessel round to the Iowa Elevator, with orders to load, and found nothing but empty bins, as was the case in another house not a thousand years before the passage of the Warehouse law.

It is supposed that the $2,000 per week which Mr. Maher claimed to have lost by the burning of the elevator, was independent of his shipping operations; but it is not stated how much of this money was made on mythical storage—charging for grain that was not in the bins at all.

And now we wish to ask one question, ourselves, after reporting several queries made by others: Is there no other elevator in the city the accounts of which would turn out to be rotten if exposed suddenly by a similar accident? It might be well to know whether or not there is as much grain in store in all other elevators, as they are liable for by receipts outstanding against them.

The leading produce markets were fairly active to-day, and prices generally tended upward on the principal articles of produce. The minor markets were generally easier. Receipts were again liberal on corn, and fair on wheat. The shipping movement was quiet, being restricted by a scarcity of vessels, but the reported shipments of yesterday were large, and our stocks of grain have been materially reduced recently; so that a temporary lull in shipments was not provocative of weakness. The demand for groceries was only moderately active to-day, the principal inquiry being for coffees, sugars and rice. Prices were generally firm. In the dry goods market there was but slight change to note. The general trade is still lacking in activity, but there are indications of an early revival and a firmer tone seems to pervade the market. Stocks are being improved, both in size and in attractiveness. The butter market was again quoted quiet, and for low grades the feeling was easy. Cheese was firm and tending higher. Coal remains quiet. There were no new features to note in the hay, hides, leather and oil markets. At the yards a small demand existed for lumber, but the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. The stocks are in good working condition. No new features were developed in the markets for metals and tinners' stock, and iron, the movement in each being of a fair character. Nails were in large demand at $6 00 rates. Wool is improving in demand at yesterday's advance. Building materials were active and higher on brick. Cooperage, broom corn, beans, and railroad freights ruled dull and unchanged. Poultry and potatoes sold at about former figures. Eggs ranged at 14 a16c per dozen.

Highwines were strong and moderately active, at ½c advance, though reported weak in New York by the early telegram. Sales were 250 brls at 90½c per gallon. The market closed at 90½c bid and 91c asked, with few offerings.

Lake freights were quiet but stronger, owing to a scarcity of vessels. The market ruled ½c higher, and closed ½a1c advance. A total of 3 charters was reported, which will carry out 55,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 9a9½c on wheat, 8½a9c on corn, 7½c on barley, and 5½c on oats to Buffalo; 14c on wheat, and 13½c on corn to Oswego; 14½c on wheat and 14c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were again quiet, but firm. Mess pork was stronger than twenty-four hours previously, though the additional firmness was gathered yesterday afternoon. The corner combination were not in the market, and all the trading was done between operators outside of the ring, the purchases being made to fill shorts. For the first time in several days the receipts of pork were exceeded by the shipments, and it was thought probable that the corners have succeeded in shutting off any further arrivals of outside pork, by their prompt action in letting down the price when they found themselves in danger of being inundated with the packing products of other cities. So far as appears, the corner is now *in statu quo*; but it may start up again in a blaze of excitement at any time before the close of the month. Lard was unmentioned; it is nominally weak on winter, and firm on summer rendered. Meats were firm, but quiet. The market closed nominal at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $14.15a14.25; do for shipment, $13.50; do seller September, $13.10a13.25; do seller December nominal at $12.15a12.25; do seller the year at $12.00a12.10. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8.25a8.50; do seller the year, $8.15a8.25; summer lard, $8.00a8.05. Dry salted meats, 5 3-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4a8c for short ribs and 8 1-8c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 12 1-2a13 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-2a6 3-4c for shoulders; $1-2a8 3-4c for short ribs; 9a9 1-8c for clear; 14a16c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a27.50. City tallow, 7 3-4a8c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork at $14.25; 500 brls do at $14.20; 250 brls do at $14.15; 50 tcs summer lard at $8.06 1-4; 100,000 lbs short clear at 8c.

Flour was in fair demand, principally for shipment, and firm at previous prices, in sympathy with a strong market in New York, and an advance in wheat here. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.10; 100 brls red do at $7.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls winter superfines at $5.00; 100 brls spring extras at $7.50; 200 brls do at $7.00; 125 brls do at $6.87 1-2; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.75; 100 brls do at $3.50; 50 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 1,275 brls. Bran was weak and lower; sales were 10 tons at $13.00 on track; 20 tons on track, and 10 tons delivered, at $13.50.

Wheat was more active, and irregular. Seller the month sold at about the same prices as touched yesterday afternoon, being an advance of 1a2c on the entire day. Seller September was in better demand, and about 4c higher, owing to stronger advices from other points. The option for next month really seems to be advancing on its merits, whatever may be the case with spot wheat. We note a decided advance in other markets within the past two days. Milwaukee has approached Chicago so nearly that no more wheat can be shipped from that city by our local shorts to yield a profit on the transaction. New York is 8a9c higher than on Saturday, and this morning's advices from Liverpool quote another advance, with continued bad weather. These things brought out a sharp demand for next month, and caused a minor appreciation in seller the year. The short interest for August were anxious to settle, but were only able to do so to a very moderate extent, though many of them were willing to pay 1-2c to the syndicate for direct settlement than they would pay to others, and stand the chance of having the grain delivered at the last minute of the last day—too late to permit of its being delivered by them to the men who are running the corner. It seems now as if wheat was really "worth" more than it has been rated at recently, as the world is short of a supply on the very edge of harvest. The present advance in prices will be a good thing for the farmers of the Northwest and they are not slow to take advantage of it, as evidenced in the fact that they are bending all their energies to the task of sending as much wheat as possible during the present month. Seller August opened this morning at $1.42½, advanced fitfully to $1.45, and closed at $1.44½. Seller September sold at $1.15 1-2a1.19 3-4, closing at $1.19 5-8. Seller the year sold at $1.12a1.14 1-2. Cash wheat was very quiet, sales were reported of 21,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.45; 4,000 bu do at $1.44½; 2,000 bu do at $1.43; 800 No. 4 spring at $1.18. Total, 28,800 bu. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.46a1.47 asked.

Corn was moderately active, with little change in prices. The market was dull early, owing to the advance in lake freights, and the excitement in wheat; but later the shipping demand improved, and then the speculative element also took hold more freely, especially as New York was reported firm. The demand was especially good for rejected, the price for which advanced to 39c at the close. Seller September opened at 42 5-8c, fell to 42 1-8c, and advanced to 42 7-8c, closing at 42 3-4c. Seller the month, or regular, No. 2 sold at 42 1-8a42 1-2c, closing at 42 3-8c. Cash sales were reported of 44,800 bu No 2 at 42 1-2c; 200,000 bu do at 42 3-8c; 92,000 bu do at 42 1-4c; 11,200 bu high mixed at 42 3-4c, and 5,600 bu do at 42 1-2c, both afloat; 71,000 bu rejected at 39c; 14,800 bu do at 38 1-2c; 4,000 bu do at 38c. Total 443,400 bu.

Oats were active, and 1a1 1-2c higher, owing to the presence of numerous buying orders both from city and country; principally for this month. This was principally the result of a short scare, due to the expectation that the receipts of oats this month will be very light, and leave the shorts in the lurch. The high price of wheat is stimulating to increased activity in preparing that cereal for the market, and it is thought that the farmers will neglect oats, the consequence of which will be a speculative scarcity, and may be a corner. Seller the month opened at 27c, advanced to 28c, dropped to 27 3-4c, and advanced to 29a29 1-4c at the close. Seller September was very quiet at 26 1-4a26 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu at 29c; 10,000 bu at 28 3-4c; 30,400 bu at 28 1-2c; 27,000 bu at 28 1-4c; 15,000 bu at 28c; 600 bu rejected at 23c; 1,200 bu by sample at 32c. Total, 94,200 bu.

Rye was dull and again 1c lower, in the absence of a demand, with more liberal receipts. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 59c; 1,200 bu do, at 58 1-2c; 400 bu do, at 58c; 400 bu rejected, at 52c; 400 bu do, at 51 1-2c. Total, 3,600 bu. The market closed at 58a58 1-2c for No. 2; seller September sold at 56 1-2c, and closed at 56a56 1-2c.

Barley was inactive and nominally unchanged on old, at 52a54c for No 2, and 43a44c on No. 3; new, for seller September was quiet and 1c lower, selling at 56c, and closing dull.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were quiet; wheat active and firmer; corn active and firmer; oats active and higher. The following sales were made on the call: 500 brls pork at $14 12 1-2; 1,000 brls do, seller September, at $13.25; 55,000 bu wheat at $1.45; 5,000 bu do, seller September, at $1.20; 35,000 bu do at $1.19 7-8; 5,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.15; 5,000 bu do at $1.14 3-4; 25,000 bu corn at 42 1-2c; 5,000 bu do at 42 3-8c; 20,000 bu do, seller September, at 42 3-4c; 75,000 bu oats at 29 1-2c; 30,000 bu do at 29 5-8c; 15,000 bu do, buyer the month, at 30c; 15,000 bu do, seller the year, at 26 3-8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Mess pork, cash or seller August | $14 00 | $14.12½ |
| Mess pork, seller September | 13.25 | 13 50 |
| Mess pork, seller December | .... | .... |
| Mess pork, seller the year | 11 75 | 12.10½ |
| Lard, cash | .... | .... |
| Lard, seller December | .... | .... |
| Wheat, cash | 1.44 | 1.45½ |
| Wheat, seller August | 1.44½ | 1.45 |
| Wheat, seller September | 1.19¾ | 1.20 |
| Wheat, seller the year | 1.14¾ | 1.15 |
| Corn, cash or seller August | 42½ | 42½ |
| Corn, seller September | 42¾ | 42⅞ |
| Oats, cash | 29 | 30 |
| Oats, seller August | 29½ | .... |
| Oats, seller September | 27 | 27¼ |
| Oats, seller the year | 26¼ | 26½ |

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

BUTTER—Trading in this article was on a somewhat limited scale, neither the local nor outside demand being very considerable, and aside from choice dairy the market was weak. The following were the ruling prices: Choice dairy at 18@21c; fair to good grades at 14@15c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was noted under this head. With the exception of grain bags, which are in active request, there was only a light business doing. Prices are steady, as follows: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 38c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 36½c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; woolsacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was again active, and, if we except a slight advance on building brick, prices remain unchanged: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@4.25; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Akron cement, $1.90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90c @$1.37; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 25 and 30 per cent is made by dealers:

| | First quality. | Double strength |
|---|---|---|
| 11x14 to 12x18 | $7 50 | $13 00 |
| 14x16 to 16x20 | 8 40 | 15 00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 8.75 | 16 00 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 9 25 | 16.50 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 9.50 | 17.50 |
| 20x28 to 24x36 | 10 25 | 19.50 |
| 26x34 to 26x40 | 11 00 | 20.50 |
| 28x38 to 28x44 | 18 00 | 21.50 |
| 28x46 to 30x48 | 15 00 | 24 50 |
| 30x50 to 32x52 | .... | 25 50 |
| 32x54 to 34x56 | .... | 27 50 |
| 34x58 to 34x60 | .... | 30 00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | .... | 32.00 |

BROOM CORN—We now quote: $40 00@80 00 per ton for fair to prime; $75.00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@60.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Following are the quotations now ruling: $2.25@2 50 for fair to choice medium; and $2.50@2.75 for choice navy.

CHEESE—New York factory is in light stock, and, in sympathy with the Eastern market, prices are exceedingly firm. Western grades are plenty, and orders are freely filled at the quoted prices. We make no change in our list, as follows: New York factory, 11½@12c; Ohio factory, 9@11c; Western factory, 9@11c.

COAL—Business was dull, and values were steady and unchanged. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9 50; Lackawanna, $9 00; Erie, $9 00; Brier Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $8 50; Indiana block, $6 00; Hocking Valley, $8 00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—The volume of business transacted to-day was small, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1 40; lard tierces, $1.70@1 80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.10; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 per set; pork barrels; tierce staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 1¼@6 ¢ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 ¢ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 ¢ m.

EGGS—Were in meagre supply at a higher range of prices, with sales at a range of 14@15c per dozen.

FISH—No improvement was visible in the demand for fish, and prices underwent no alteration. Saltwater descriptions are firmer, in sympathy with the Eastern market. Lake fish may be quoted easy, as orders are being filled chiefly at inside quotations. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $4 75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 00@9 25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7 00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@6.00; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10 00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—A steady increase in the demand is reported, and a better, firmer feeling is being developed. Stocks are temporarily short, but within the next half-dozen days dealers will be prepared to fill orders without delay. We quote: Dates, 9@10c; Turkey, 10c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box do, 10@13c; key prunes, new, 9@10c; Fig, 12@14c; raspberries, $1.65@2.75; blackberries, [illegible]; cherries, 34@35c; pitted peaches, halves, 7½@8c; peaches, pared, 20@22c; currants, 9@10c; apples, co., quarters 7@7½c; Western, 8@9c; Michigan, Southern, 7@7½c.

GREEN FRUIT—Sales: Apples 29 brls inferior and poor at $1.40; 75 good at $1 60; 60 choice at $1.00 [illegible] $2.00@2.25; 40 baskets at 40@50c. Peaches—[illegible] boxes poor at 30@35c; 50 at 45c; 25 at 70c; Pears at 40@45c; 1,150 small but good at 80c; 650 Early at 60@75c; 35 at 70c; 100 good Crawfords at 75@80c; 300 baskets at 60@80c; 50 good at 45@70c; 40 at 80c. Pears—60 boxes Bartletts at 75@$1.00. Grapes—20 cases ($5 5) paper boxes at $3.50@3.75; 50 boxes at 8½c per lb. Berries—More salable. Sales: Blackberries—100 cases at $2.00; 25 at 18c. Whortleberries—13 bu at $4.00; 5 cases at 16c. Lemons sold at $12.00@12.50 per box, and oranges ruled dull. Vegetables—Tomatoes are lower. Sales: Tomatoes—[illegible] boxes good at 50c; 40 at 60c. Watermelons—[illegible] small at $8.00 per 100; 400 large at $15.00. Muskmelons—25 crates at $1.75 per crate; 100 doz at $1.00 per doz. Green corn—[illegible] doz at 12½c. Onions—40 brls, large brls, at $3.25.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was quiet to-day, with little or no change in values. The demand for sugars, coffees, and rice, was liberal, but for other goods in the list only a light inquiry existed. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 22@22½c; prime do, 22@22½c; good do, 21½@22½c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14½c; crushed and powdered, 12½@13½c; granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@65c; common molasses, 38@45c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@19c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 21@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; German mottled, 8½@9½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@7c; brown Windsor, 4½@5c; palm, 4@5½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6@7c; common 5@6c.

HAY—Prepared timothy in shipping order was again in good demand, and the late advance was thoroughly sustained. In other descriptions there was only a limited movement. The following prices are being paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.50; do, loose pressed, $14.00@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@16.00; loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted firm and unchanged. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was fairly active at former figures. The stocks are in good working condition:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horse-shoe iron | 5 8-10@ 7c | |
| Bar iron | 5 3-10@ 6 3-10 | rates |
| Heavy band | 5 3-10@ 6 3-10 | rates |
| Light band | 5 5-10@ 6 5-10 | rates |
| Hoop | 5 5-10@ 6 5-10 | rates |
| Oval | 5 3-10@ 6 3-10 | rates |
| Round and square | 5 3-10@ 6 3-10 | rates |
| Half oval and half round | 5 3-10@ 6 3-10 | rates |
| Russian iron, perfect | 18 | |
| Russian iron, No. 1, stained | 18 | |
| Sheet iron | 6½ @ 7 | rates |
| Norway nailrods | 9 @ 9½ | rates |
| German plow steel | 10½ @12 | rates |
| Bessemer plow steel | 10½ @12 | rates |
| Spring and tire steel | 10½ @12 | rates |

LEATHER—No new features were developed in this market. The demand continues fair at the subjoined quotations:

HEMLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City harness | $ 37@ | 40 |
| Country harness | 35@ | 37 |
| Lime city, ¢ lb | 40@ | 45 |
| Kip ¢ lb | 80@ | 1.10 |
| Kip veals | 90@ | 1.15 |
| City upper, No. 1, ¢ ft | 27@ | 30 |
| City upper, No. 2, ¢ ft | 25@ | 28 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 25@ | 25 |
| Collar, ¢ ft | 19@ | 22 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ | 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ | 1.25 |
| Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs | 35@ | 37 |
| Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs | 32@ | 34 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 28@ | 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 34@ | 36 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1 | 32@ | 34 |
| "B A" sole | 31@ | 33 |

OAK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calf | $1.25@ | 1.45 |
| Kip No. 1, medium | 70@ | 1.00 |
| Kip, No. 1, heavy | 75@ | 80 |
| Harness | 40@ | 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@ | 85 00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@ | 88 00 |
| French calf, 24 to 26 lbs | 1.80@ | 2 25 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | 1.70@ | 2 00 |
| French calf, 40 to 50 lbs | 1.35@ | 1 50 |
| French kip, 80 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ | 1.50 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The general demand was large, and quotations were firm, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17 00; do. roofing, IC, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 41c; small, 43c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 43c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 43c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 19, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 9½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the prices now current:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manilla rope, ¢ lb | $ 19 @ | 21 |
| Sisal rope, ¢ lb | 16½@ | 18 |
| Hemp sash-cord, ¢ lb | 21 @ | 24 |
| Marline, ¢ lb | 20 @ | 22 |
| Tarred rope, ¢ lb | 17 @ | 19 |
| Oakum, ¢ bale | 5.00 @ | 6 50 |
| Pitch, ¢ brl | 6 50 @ | 7 37½ |
| Tar, ¢ brl | 6.00 @ | 6 50 |

NAILS—Trade was active at the appended range of prices: 10d to 60d, ¢ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6 25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c ¢ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Only a light business was doing in this market, and for most descriptions an easy feeling prevailed. No quotable change was reported, however, and we repeat our list: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 91c; do boiled, 96c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain steady and unchanged. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $ | 11.50 |
| Fancy brands | 10.50@ | 11 00 |

ZINC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Genuine Vielle Montague | | 11 50 |
| American | | 12 50 |
| Snow white | | 11.00 |

COLORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Railroad colors | | 11 50 |
| Rochelle ochre | | 4 00 |
| English Ven Red | | 4 50 |
| English orange mineral | 15.00@ | 16.00 |
| English red lead | | 12 50 |
| American red lead | | 11.50 |
| Paris white | 4.00@ | 4 25 |
| Whiting | | 2.50 |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bladders | 4 c |
| In bulk | 3½c |

POULTRY—The demand was active, and prices ruled firmer. We now quote: Old live chickens, $4 00@4.50 per dozen; spring do, $2 50@3 00.

POTATOES—Following are the prices now current: New, 80@85c per bu, to $2.00@2.50 per brl.

SEEDS—The demand was small at former prices. We quote: Timothy, at $2.80@2 90 for good; $2 95@3 00 for prime; seller August, $2 90; clover, $5.70@5.80.

SALT—Continues in active demand, and is held firmly at yesterday's quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2 00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00, $1 80; coarse salt, $2 00; coarse Diamond C, $2 00; dairy, without bags, $3 00; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—In this article there was a fair amount of trading, and the market was quoted steady and firm at the annexed prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1 20; superior to fine old hyson, 80c@$1 00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1 05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Dealers report a fair inquiry both for fine cut and plug, and the prevalent feeling is firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The aggregate demand to-day was large, and prices were more fully sustained. We revise our list as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, choice, extra | 68 @70c |
| Tub, common | 60 @68c |
| Fleece, XX, good condition, light | 55 @59c |
| Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy | 40 @43c |
| Fleece, X, good condition, light | 52 @56c |
| Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy | 40 @43c |
| Fleece, medium good condition, light | 53 @56c |
| Fleece, coarse, light and clean | 50 @56c |
| Fleece, coarse, light and dingy | 40 @48c |
| Fleece, unwashed, fine | 34 @37c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse | 40 @44c |
| Super, pulled | 52 @56c |
| Extra, pulled | 50 @55c |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,745 | 6,399 | 483 |
| Tuesday | 3,178 | 6,728 | 1,139 |
| Wednesday | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 5,923 | 15,427 | 1,572 |
| Same time last week | 10,102 | 26,635 | 1,215 |
| Week before last | 8,691 | 26,748 | 1,525 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,020 | 8,259 | .... |
| Tuesday | .... | 8,210 | .... |
| Wednesday | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 2,782 | 16,469 | .... |

CATTLE—So far as the better grades of stock were concerned, the market was without decided change, there being a moderately active demand at prices well up to those current earlier in the week. The supply of well-matured beeves was small, and sellers had no difficulty in clearing the pens at satisfactory prices, or at $5.75@6 00 for good choice steers of from 1,250 to 1,350 lbs average, and at $6 25@6 75 for choice to extra steers averaging from 1,300 to 1,450 lbs. Low grades were extremely dull. At all Eastern points prices are quoted weak and lower, and although the receipts here were moderate, there was a considerable surplus, and trading was slow at an average decline of 12½c per 100 lbs. The offerings were of the poorest we have had for several days, common and medium, for which the range of prices were $3 00@3 50, the extreme range being $2 50@3 75, the outside quotation being obtained by Nicols & Addams for a car-load of extra butchers' averaging 1,357 lbs. There is a continued good demand for stockers, and the market was kept bare, all selling as fast as received, and at full rates. Veal calves are inquired for to a fair extent, at $3.75@4.50 for common to medium, and at $4.75@5.25 for good to choice. The market closed quiet, with many thin cattle left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards | $6.60 @ 7.00 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 years to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs | 6.00 @ 6.40 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs | 5.65 @ 5.90 |
| Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 5.00 @ 5.40 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3.25 @ 4.75 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 3.25 @ 4.50 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 2.00 @ 2.75 |
| Texas Cattle—Through droves | 2.25 @ 3.25 |
| Texas Cattle—Northern wintered | 3.50 @ 4.00 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | butchers' stock | 1,000 | $3.60 |
| 19 | choice steers | 1,303 | 6.00 |
| 16 | extra steers | 1,327 | 6.75 |
| 14 | thin steers | 1,096 | 4.75 |
| 11 | stock steers | 1,124 | 4.00 |
| 21 | Texas cattle | 1,031 | 3.00 |
| 41 | Texas cattle | 900 | 2.75 |
| 17 | Texas cattle | 909 | 3.10 |
| 25 | Texas cattle | 947 | 3.25 |
| 27 | Texas cattle | 841 | 3.15 |
| 11 | stock steers | 1,059 | 4.00 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,270 | 5.00 |
| 13 | medium steers | 1,138 | 4.60 |
| 15 | medium steers | 1,181 | 5.15 |
| 44 | good steers | 1,112 | 5.12½ |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,153 | 5.00 |
| 24 | good steers | 1,188 | 5.25 |
| 10 | good steers | 1,190 | 5.75 |
| 16 | butchers' stock | 1,020 | 3.50 |
| 10 | butchers' stock | 1,027 | 4.25 |
| 31 | butchers' stock | 985 | 3.87½ |
| 22 | Texas steers | 1,040 | 3.00 |
| 22 | good steers | 1,184 | 5.25 |
| 34 | good steers | 1,205 | 5.12½ |
| 17 | good steers | 1,309 | 5.62½ |
| 24 | medium steers | 1,240 | 5.00 |
| 14 | medium steers | 1,340 | 5.50 |
| 16 | choice steers | 1,342 | 6.00 |
| 10 | cows | 841 | 3.00 |
| 15 | medium steers | 1,123 | 5.25 |
| 15 | good steers | 1,131 | 5.75 |
| 15 | fleshy steers | 1,165 | 5.50 |
| 27 | good steers | 1,163 | 5.85 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,144 | 5.12½ |
| 15 | Texas cattle | 923 | 3.12½ |
| 69 | medium steers | 1,283 | 5.60 |
| 65 | choice steers | 1,318 | 6.00 |
| 22 | good steers | 1,254 | 5.50 |
| 24 | calves | 206 | 5.00 |
| 16 | cows | 1,140 | 4.00 |
| 16 | stockers | 935 | 4.40 |
| 21 | stockers | 840 | 4.15 |
| 18 | stockers | 907 | 4.25 |
| 21 | stockers | 931 | 4.20 |
| 18 | stockers | 921 | 4.30 |
| 10 | butchers' cattle | 921 | 3.75 |
| 17 | cows | 1,023 | 3.87½ |
| 20 | cows | 921 | 3.62½ |
| 21 | stockers | 840 | 4.15 |
| 19 | stockers | 907 | 4.00 |
| 17 | stockers | 938 | 4.00 |

HOGS—The effect of continued light receipts was visible in a further sharp advance in prices. The demand was not unusually active, but it so far exceeded the offerings that sellers were enabled to dictate terms, and an advance of 15c was accordingly established, prices going to $4 40@4.80, for common, coarse, heavy, to choice, smooth, light lots. Sales were effected at $4.40@4.60 for common, coarse, heavy, and mixed lots, at $4.60@4.65 for medium, and at $4.70@4.80 for good to choice. There were few sales below $4.50, and not many above $4.75. The pens were cleared, and the market closed firm at the quotations. Following are the principal sales:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92 | 261 | $4.60 | 107 | 208 | $4.75 | 115 | 207 | $4.75 |
| 69 | 213 | 4.60 | 57 | 207 | 4.65 | 56 | 223 | 4.75 |
| 59 | 202 | 4.65 | 119 | 196 | 4.70 | 121 | 200 | 4.65 |
| 55 | 280 | 4.50 | 76 | 200 | 4.70 | 54 | 198 | 4.65 |
| 228 | 212 | 4.50 | 58 | 226 | 4.70 | 52 | 212 | 4.65 |
| 68 | 222 | 4.75 | 110 | 226 | 4.70 | 55 | 221 | 4.75 |
| 59 | 217 | 4.70 | 54 | 207 | 4.70 | 60 | 227 | 4.70 |
| 61 | 268 | 4.60 | 47 | 262 | 4.65 | 62 | 202 | 4.75 |
| 51 | 265 | 4.70 | 45 | 242 | 4.65 | 59 | 216 | 4.75 |
| 41 | 288 | 4.40 | 43 | 267 | 4.55 | 53 | 184 | 4.70 |
| 38 | 190 | 4.60 | 42 | 225 | 4.65 | 40 | 208 | 4.60 |
| 59 | 268 | 4.50 | 33 | 233 | 4.65 | 50 | 213 | 4.70 |
| 58 | 233 | 4.60 | 124 | 197 | 4.75 | 42 | 195 | 4.75 |
| 56 | 210 | 4.80 | 41 | 194 | 4.75 | 31 | 221 | 4.70 |
| 40 | 369 | 4.60 | 57 | 203 | 4.75 | 63 | 233 | 4.70 |
| 336 | 225 | 4.60 | 50 | 269 | 4.65 | 162 | 219 | 4.75 |
| 99 | 179 | 4.75 | 18 | 163 | 4.75 | 60 | 209 | 4.80 |
| 45 | 189 | 4.65 | 53 | 191 | 4.75 | 38 | 207 | 4.65 |
| 117 | 177 | 4.70 | 24 | 277 | 3.90 | 180 | 201 | 4.80 |
| 88 | 232 | 4.70 | 44 | 219 | 4.70 | 50 | 237 | 4.70 |
| 49 | 272 | 4.60 | 110 | 243 | 4.67½ | 115 | 248 | 4.62½ |
| 47 | 210 | 4.60 | 53 | 244 | 4.62½ | 39 | 270 | 4.50 |
| 84 | 200 | 4.70 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—The sheep trade was again quiet to-day, and the market was easy at the decline sustained earlier in the week. The demand, as heretofore, was confined to supplying the wants of the local butchers, and sales dragged at $1 50@3.75 for inferior to common; at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103 | 79 | $4.62½ | 61 | 81 | $4.25 | 50 | .... | $2.50 |
| 88 | 87 | 4.50 | 98 | 83 | 4.70 | 69 | 91 | 4.75 |

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

| | Receipts. | Shipments |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, feet, m | 4,955 | 1,939 |
| Shingles, m | 2,023 | 1,696 |
| Lath, pieces, m | 475 | 139 |

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, feet, m | 4,633 | 1,937 |
| Shingles, m | 560 | 1,858 |
| Lath, pieces, m | 723 | 223 |

CARGOES—The demand was again meagre, and quotations were nominally unchanged. The offerings were small. At the close only two cargoes were left over. Shingles, lath, and pickets were quiet.

Following are the prices current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manistee, ¢ m | $ | 3.25 |
| Ludington, ¢ m | | 3.00 |
| Pentwater, ¢ m | | 2 75 |
| Muskegon, ¢ m | | 2 25 |
| White Lake, ¢ m | 2.50@ | 2.62½ |
| Grand River, ¢ m | | 2.25 |

WEST SHORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horn's Pier—wood ¢ cord | 3.25@ | 3 50 |
| Railroad ties | | 13c |
| Two Rivers—lumber, ¢ m | | 2 50½ |
| Ahnepee—wood ¢ cord | 3.25@ | 3 50 |
| Ahnepee—cedar posts | .04@ | .05c |
| Ahnepee—railroad ties | | .13c |
| Ahnepee—shingles | | .25c |
| Menominee | | 3.50 |
| Oconto | 4.00@ | 4.50 |

At the close prices ranged as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice mill run lumber | 19 50@21.00 |
| Good to choice strips and boards | 16 00@18 00 |
| Common strips and boards | 14 50@15.50 |
| Common mixed lumber | 12.00@12.50 |
| Joist and scantling | 12 50@12.75 |
| Shingles | 2 75@ 2 90 |
| Lath | 2 50@ 2 75 |
| Pickets | 10 50@12.50 |

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Guido, from Manistee, 30 m ft mill-stuff, on contract; 86 m ft joist and scantling at $12.37½, mill-tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Emma, from Manistee, 105 m ft joist and scantling at $12.37½. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr E. Simmons, from Manistee, 70 m ft small timber at $16 50; 120 m ft joist and scantling at $12 37½. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry was active, and quotations were strong at the appended range. The stocks are ample:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $50 00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@50 00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together | 40.00 |
| Common siding | 18.00@20 00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 35.00@38.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed second | 28.00@32.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards | 35 00@38.00 |
| A stock boards | 33 00@35.00 |
| B stock boards | 25.00@27 00 |
| Common boards | 14.00@16.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 16 00@18.00 |
| Fencing | 14 00@15 00 |
| Dry do | 16 00@18.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 2 feet | 16.00@28.00 |
| Pickets, square | 13.00@15.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 14 00@16.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 13 00@15 00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 15.00@30 00 |
| Lath | 3 50 |
| Sawed shingles, No. 1 | 1 75@ 2 50 |
| Sawed shingles, A or star | 3.25@ 3.50 |

HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $30.00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 20.00@35 00 |
| Whitewood (dry) | 30.00@35.00 |
| Black walnut | 50.00@75 00 |
| Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots) | 27.00 |
| Whitewood, common | 17.00 |
| Hickory | 25 00@30.00 |
| Cherry | 30.00@50 00 |

ON TRACK.

Following are the prices now current:

| | |
|---|---|
| A or star shingles | $2.87½@3.00 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1 50 @2 00 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Aug. 7.

Prop East Saginaw, Traverse Bay, 83 m lumber, 109 cds wood.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 250 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 90 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 4 pkgs fish, 23 bdls green hides, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 25 brls flour, 3 tons butter, 60 sacks wool, and sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Buffalo, 274 bars railroad iron, 2,300 brls salt.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, 200 m shingles, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 160 kegs salt fish, and sundries.
Prop Monitor, South Haven, 45 m lumber, 60 cds bark.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 1,892 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr C Gordon, St. Joseph, 8 m timber, 32 cds wood.
Schr Bridgewater, Erie, 967 tons coal.
Schr Fisher, Wilsey's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.
Barge Guiding Star, Northport, 300 cds wood.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 580 m lumber.
Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 688 bars railroad iron, 600 sacks salt, and sundries.
Schr Eclipse, Kenosha, 80 m brick.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Emma, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr G Ellen, Wolf River, 80 cds wood.
Schr Mary Booth, DeCondria's Pier, 112 cds wood.
Schr Minnie Corbett, Pentwater, 90 m lumber.
Schr Holland, Bay City, 220 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Scow Contest, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Scow Sea Star, White Lake, 80 cds edgings.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 100 brls flour, 25 pkgs fish.
Schr O. P. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Progress, White Lake, 60 cds slabs.
Schr Guido, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Scow R. H. Becker, Ahnapee, 95 m lumber.
Scow M. H. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 110 cds wood.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 115 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Aug. 7.

Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 21,400 bu corn.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 150 bu oats, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, 15,377 bu wheat.
Prop Lake Michigan, Prescott, 400 brls pork.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Prop Brooklyn, Port Huron, 11,934 bu corn, 600 brls flour, 20 tcs lard, 2 tcs hams, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides, 5 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 21,708 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 93 sacks wool, and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Mackinac, 20 bu corn, 20 brls flour.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 20,000 bu oats, 16,000 bu corn, 6 pkgs lard, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 10 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Metropolis, Elk Rapids, 100 brls pork, 25 brls beef, 42 brls hams, 5,000 bu wheat, 2,000 bu oats and sundries.
Schr E Harmon, Buffalo, 17,737 bu wheat.
Schr F. D. Barker, Kingston, 21,446 bu corn.
Schr Alex. Parsons, Kingston, 24,165 bu corn.
Schr John Magee, Kingston, 24,702 bu corn.
Schr F. A. King, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 5 bags buttons.
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr E. R. Blake, Collingwood, 11,832 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 40 green hides and sundries.
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr C. A. King, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr E. R. Blake, Collingwood, 11,832 bu corn.
Bark Kate Darley, Buffalo, 27,360 bu corn.

### Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Charters were: To Boston—Prop St. Albans, corn through. To Portland—Prop Caldwell, corn through. To Buffalo—Grace Greenwood, corn at 8½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—Grain freights are dull and nominal, at 8c for wheat to Buffalo and 13c to Oswego. Shippers are out of the market since the recent advance in prices of wheat.

### Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 6.—DOWN—Steam barge Westford, Sheboygan to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Jamaica, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; schr Camanche, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr Garibaldi, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr J. A. McDonald, of Toronto, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Gibson, Toledo to Kingston, staves; steam barge Glasgow, Alpena to Ogdensburgh, lumber; barge John Mark, Alpena to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Lapine, Alpena to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Defiance, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr John T. Mott, Milwaukee to Oswego, corn; brig L. Cook, Toledo to Kingston, timber; prop. Cleveland, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; schr D. Freeman, Cleveland to Cobourg, coal; Prop. Michigan, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; schr British Queen, McDonald's Point to St. Catharines, wood; schr Yankee Blade, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr G. Warren, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Dauntless, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Lillie Parsons, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Rising Star, Chicago to Kingston, corn; brig Montezuma, Bay City to Oswego, lumber; schr Garibaldi, of Hamilton, to Hamilton, staves; schr Flora, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Clyde, Bay City to Kingston, timber; schr Kate Kelley, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Mary Grover, Bay City to Kingston, staves; bark Wm. Howe; prop Akron; schrs Guiding Star, Florence, Hercules; bark Arctic; schr Louisa; barks Prince of Wales, George Taurston.

AT ELEVATOR—Schrs Atwater, San Jacinto.

WIND—Southwest.

### From Lake Superior.

The propeller India, Captain Wilkins, arrived from Lake Superior yesterday noon. Her cargo consisted of 300 tons iron ore, 150 tons pig iron, 400 brls flour, and a quantity of sundries. She had also a number of passengers. The steamer China, which run aground in the Neebish, got afloat on Sunday all right. The wrecking steamer Magnet, with the wreck of the Dean Richmond in tow, was passed about 15 miles from Detour, the wind fresh ahead, and the party making slow progress. The propeller Meteor, Captain Wilson, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. S. H. Davis furnished the following memoranda: Left Duluth on the 31st ult. at 11 a. m., calling at Bayfield, Ontonagon, and Eagle Harbor, arriving at Portage on the 3d inst, at 4 o'clock a. m. Took on 300 tons of copper, and left at noon same day, arriving at Marquette same afternoon. Met steamer St. Paul off Huron Islands, bound up. Left Marquette at 2 o'clock a. m. on the 3d inst. The schooners Nicholas, Wagstaff, Colonel Cook, Riverside, Cambridge, Griswold, John Burt, Correspondent, Holt, Walker, Farwell, and Neshota, were at Marquette. The schooner Magill was ready to leave. Left the Sault at 5:30 p. m. Left Detour at 2 p. m. on the 4th inst. Met steamer Keweenaw on Lake Huron, bound up. The Meteor brought down 152 tons of copper, 75 pkgs fish, and 14 tons miscellaneous cargo, for Detroit; balance of cargo for Buffalo.—*Detroit Post*, 6.

### Lake Matters in Brief.

IN DRY DOCK.—The schooner Truman Moss, is at Bates' dry dock getting a new fore mast. The scow Sultan, schooners Three Bells and Curlew are at Millers Bros' ship yard, undergoing repairs.

DAMAGED.—The tug Babcock was damaged in the river on Tuesday afternoon.

The propeller Empire State was injured at State street bridge on yesterday, by colliding with a scow.

CHANGING VESSELS' NAMES.—According to a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, a steamboat converted into a barge may, on application by the owner, have its name changed.

SUPERIOR LAKE TONNAGE.—Two years ago and the present year contrasted. In 1870 the steam fleet were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Steamers running from Buffalo | 5 |
| Steamers running from Cleveland and Detroit | 4 |
| Steamers running from Chicago | 3 |
| Steamers running from Canada | 2 |
| Total | 14 |

For 1872:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Buffalo and Erie | 11 |
| From Cleveland | 4 |
| From Chicago | 4 |
| From Canada | 6 |
| Steam barges | 6 |
| Total | 31 |

### Miscellaneous Items.

TO BE REBUILT.—The wreck of the steamer Dean Richmond, now *en route* to Detroit, will be taken through to Buffalo. Her owners intend reconstructing her. She was 1,083 tons burden, one of the largest and finest on the lakes, and her loss was severely felt.

THE ASA CHILDS.—This vessel, which got aground at Grosse Isle on Sunday night, is not off yet. The work, however, is steadily progressing, and will be accomplished in a few hours. She is out five inches forward, but all clear aft. Her cargo, consisting of coal, is being lightered.

SIMILARITY OF NAMES.—A short time since a new vessel was commissioned and passed Detroit called the Mary Hattie. The name being similar to a vessel hailing from Detroit called the Mary Hattie, are frequently confused in print. The first named vessel is a Canadian craft, and a three masted topsail vessel; the latter is a scow schooner.

AGROUND IN RIVER ST. CLAIR.—The propeller Badger State, downward bound, while in the River St. Clair became for the time being uncontrollable by some disarrangement of her rudder and ran ashore below Baby's point on Sunday evening. The propeller Annie L. Craig came along, released her and took her under convoy to this port where the difficulty was remedied and the Badger proceeded on her voyage.

ASHORE.—A vessel near Port Clinton, south shore of Lake Erie, is reported ashore.

SOLD.—At Grand Haven, Messrs. Vanderhoef and Fordham have sold the tug Merchant to Manistee parties for $2,300.

NEW TUG.—The J. J. Hagerman, a new tug for the Messrs Starke, was launched from Notter's yards, in Buffalo, on Saturday.

## THE ATTEMPT AT REGICIDE.

### Details of the Murderous Attack on the King and Queen.

Madrid (July 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

Madrid has again been disgraced by an outrage very similar in some of its details to that of the 17th of December, 1870, when cowardly assassins slew the King Maker of Spain, the illustrious General Prim. This time it has been the King whom Prim gave to this country, his amiable and inoffensive consort, Queen Victoria, who have been the objects of a providentially frustrated attack on the part of a body of assassins more numerous than usually appear on such occasions as the paid instruments of political enemies. That the present affair has been political and not personal cannot be doubted for a moment by any who consider the actual circumstances of the country, the bitterness of party spirit, and the pertinacious rivalry for possession of the Spanish Throne. The King's unquestioned kindness and courtesy to all render it beyond the possibility of reason that he can have a single personal enemy. Therefore, as I have said, this morning's attempted assassination must have been the result of one of those political combinations which rapidly develop themselves into conspiracies, and which find ready instruments to carry out their merciless designs. Such things are veritable *cosas de España*, little understood in other countries.

Five o'clock this morning was the hour fixed for the departure of the King on his much-talked-of visit to the northern provinces. He was to go to Valladolid, Burgos, Valencia, and Santander, remaining in the latter city two or three weeks, and then passing on to Bilbao, San Sebastian, Pamplona, &c., the seat of the Carlist insurrection, which is not yet quite extinguished in those northern provinces. While the King went this tour the Queen and the two royal children were to have gone to the Escorial or La Granja. Yesterday, therefore, was their last day together before a separation of at least a month. They had arranged to attend the open-air concert in the beautiful Gardens of the Buen Retiro, the favorite resort of Madrid society in the cool evenings which succeed the pitiless heat of the day at this season. In the afternoon secret information was conveyed to Senor Mata, the Civil Governor, that the night would not pass over without an attempt on the life of His Majesty. How conveyed it was impossible for me to tell at this moment. Some say it was by anonymous letter, while others say it was by a verbal communication from an illustrious statesman and ex-Minister, closely connected with the revolution. Be that as it may, His Majesty was discreetly informed of it, so I am told, but he either refused to give it credence or did not desire to alarm the mind of the Queen, for he not only rode out alone in the afternoon on horseback, but made no change in his intention to go to the night concert. The Civil Governor redoubled all the precautions usually taken here at night. He caused the whole way from the Palace to the gardens to be covered, as it were, with armed police, many of them in plain clothes, and he had all the usually frequented haunts of the "conspirator class" of Madrid closely watched. According to their custom, their Majesties left the Palace a little before 10 in an open carriage. They sat at the back, with General Burgos on the front seat, as military aide-de-camp. Three other aides-de-camp rode behind in a second open carriage, but there were no out-riders or escort of any kind. I have often wondered at this absence of escort, but I need scarcely say it is in keeping with the King's high personal courage and his desire to show the people his confidence in their loyalty and affection. Their Majesties left the Gardens in the same order about 12 1-2 (midnight). The streets were densely crowded, for all Madrid at present keeps indoors by day and is out by night. A little before 12 o'clock some fourteen or sixteen ill-looking fellows were seen to emerge from a tavern in the Plaza Mayor and proceed to the Calle Arenal, where they divided themselves into groups of three or four, and stationed themselves at various points on both sides of the street. Some stood at the end nearest to the Plaza Oriente, others at the corner of the Plaza de Prim, the Calle de Hileros, and the Costanilla de los Angeles. One man, it is said, stood in the doorway of the Church of San Gines, while another placed himself as a sort of sentinel at the point where the Calle Arenal opens into the Puerta del Sol.

The various knots of police approached these men, but almost at the same moment the royal carriage, with its red-liveried coachman and lackey, drove rapidly from the entire through the Calle Alcala, the Puerta del Sol, and Calle Arenal. As the carriage passed the Ministry of Finance it was met by Senor Mata, the Civil Governor, Senor Mata, and his Secretary, Senor Castellanos, who were on their way to the Retiro, after taking their dispositions with the view of escorting their Majesties from the Gardens. As soon as they saw the royal carriage they turned theirs round and followed it. On passing the Cafe de Levante, close to the Calle Hileros, shots were rapidly fired from both sides of the Calle Arenal at once. Quick as lightning, General Burgos, who is a very tall and powerful man, rose and leant over the King and the Queen, who sat opposite to him, so as to protect them completely. The King stood erect, in token that he was unhurt. At the same instant, more shots were fired from other parts of the street, some by the other assassins, and the rest by the armed police. In fact, a species of battle seems to have been going on all down the Calle Arenal as the royal carriage, freed from the obstruction of an empty cab which was placed before it (some say designedly) drove rapidly toward the Palace. On entering the court-yard, one of the two noble horses which drew it fell dead, having received a ball in the chest. In the struggle between the police and the assassins, one of the latter was shot dead and another gravely wounded. Three more were captured, one of whom appears to be the keeper of the tavern in the Plaza Mayor, already referred to. The body of the one shot was conveyed to the General Hospital. He seems to be a man of some 45 or 50 years of age, but he has not been recognized as yet.

The moment the royal pair reached the Palace the Queen retired to her apartments, showing a calmness and serenity unusual to her sex on such a trying occasion. She exclaimed to General Rossells, "Thanks to God we are here," and to another, who expressed horror that such things could be done in *hidalgic* Spain, she coolly replied, as if to lessen the pain he as a Spaniard felt at the atrocity, "Assassins are to be found in all countries."

The King remained to a late hour, recounting the details of the event, and received the congratulations of the thousands who flocked to the Palace. The Civil Governor and his Secretary, who jumped out of their carriage at the first shot, rushed unarmed on the assassins, and aided materially in the capture of the three who were taken. The Agents of Police deserve great credit for the courage they displayed at the time of the attack and in the combat. Some of them received severe contusions, and others had their coats singed by the closeness of the attack. The Council of Ministers assembled and sat till 4 this morning. The King objected to postpone his journey more than a day, so he starts at 5 to-morrow (Saturday morning). He remarked that if he went this morning it would look like flight, and if he did not go to-morrow morning it would look like fear. The excitement is intense. The Calle Arenal has been filled all day by countless thousands of people repeating and listening to the story of the outrage, and gazing curiously at the marks of the balls, which exist in four different places in the street. Among the crowds so engaged I saw His Majesty himself at 9 this morning. He had come out on foot, as he said, to see the marks. It is impossible to convey to your readers any idea of the enthusiasm with which he was received. The shouts of "*Viva el Rey!*" were loud and long.

Up to the hour I close this for the mail, there have been twenty-six persons in all arrested, including six women. The city is in a state of great excitement.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### Congressional Committee of Investigation—Great Frauds and Wholesale Swindling Brought to Light.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug 5.

Hon. John P. C. Shanks, of Indiana, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and Hon. John A. Smith, of Ohio, spent the Sabbath here, on their return from the Indian Territory. These gentlemen, together with the Hon. Mr. Burdett, of Missouri, were a Sub Committee of the Indian Committee under the orders of the House to investigate the frauds practised by unscrupulous sharks in connection with the Indian tribes.

The Committee left home on the 25th of June, for the Indian Territory, since which time they have been arduously engaged in hearing testimony, or in traveling over uncomfortable roads, and meeting with occasional interruption in their progress from the high waters in the streams. They first visited New Boggy depot, and investigated the transactions connected with Choctaw and Chickasaw treaties made at Washington in 1866. The testimony taken seems to establish the fact that a Baltimore lawyer named Latrobe effected an agreement with the delegates who made the treaty under which he was to receive for his services an advance fee of $100,000, and a commission of 50 per cent on all the money going to the Indians. Out of this commission the advance fee was to be returned. The treaty, which only ratified previous treaties, was accordingly made. One of these delegates, named Wright, drew $100,000, paid it over to the Indian agent, who thereupon handed back *half* to Wright to be divided among the delegates and their clerk. Thus half of Latrobe's fee and commission was paid over to the five delegates, who besides received mileage and *per diem* from their own Nation. Latrobe received $16,000, Cooper received $16,000, another party the same, and the result was that the Choctaw Nation was fleeced out of $2,000,000 due them from their lands in Mississippi. A similar state of facts was revealed in regard to the Chickasaws. It is proper to state that a report of the investigation having been published in the Eastern papers drew forth a denial from Latrobe, addressed to the Baltimore *American*, from which the following extract is taken. Referring to the old possessions of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in Tennessee and Mississippi, which were purchased by the United States under the treaty of 1832, he says:

"The Government was to survey and sell them, paying to the Indians the net proceeds. These, under a subsequent treaty, were liquidated by an award of the Senate of upwards of $2,300,000 in favor of the Choctaws, of which there was paid in 1861 the sum of $250,000 on account and no more. The Chickasaws, insisting that they had been grievously defrauded in many ways, in this behalf, their accounts were referred, under still another treaty, to the Secretary of the Interior for examination, whose decision was to be final. This examination has not yet been completed. But neither for the balance admitted to be due to the Choctaws nor for the open claim of the Chickasaws has one dollar yet been paid, directly or indirectly. They are still among those matters which wear out lifetimes before Congress.

"My own employment by these nations commenced in 1865, when I prepared for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Commissioners, and negotiated, with the then Secretary of the Interior, the treaty of June, 1866; and was compensated, along with others, for services rendered out of moneys paid by the United States to the Indians, as, of course, under existing treaties, on the re-establishment of the relations that the late war had interrupted."

The Commissioners next visited Muskakee in the Creek Nation, where a similar investigation of matters growing out of the treaty of 1866 was prosecuted. It appears that they were fooled into paying $80,000 for making their treaty to a lawyer named Luce, at Fort Smith. Another party at the same place demands over $80,000 for the services rendered in a similar capacity to the Sands' faction—one of the parties into which the Nation is divided. The testimony, however, failed to elicit anything going to show that the delegates shared in these extortions or were guilty of defrauding their constituents, as was the case with the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The Congressional Committee next went to Talequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, where a similar investigation was made, and the fact was developed that one Smoot had so ingratiated himself among the authorities as to have a contract with them, conditioned on his raising the price of the Cherokee lands west of the 96th meridian. By the treaty of July, 1866, it is provided that "the United States may settle any civilized Indians, friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes within the Cherokee country, on unoccupied lands west of the 96th degree, on such terms as may be agreed upon by any such tribe and the Cherokees, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, &c."

Smoot made the Indians aware of his tremendous influence at Washington, that he bamboozled the delegates into making a contract with him that if the lands were to bring more than a dollar per acre, his fees would amount to nearly a million of dollars. The delegates who made the contract testified that they had no knowledge of Smoot having yet rendered any service at all in the matter.

Congress passed a law last winter regulating the mode of making contracts with the Indians, which, if enforced, would put a quietus on these frauds, but the law is not generally known, and seems more honored in the breach than in its observance, while it has never been heard of by those Indians whom it more directly concerns. The act requires that all contracts shall be executed before a Judge of a Court of record, and approved, in writing thereon by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Other conditions are required, constituting a series of checks, that will put a stop to unconscionable bargains made by sharpers with ignorant and easily imposed upon people, whom it is intended to protect. A violation of the law is constituted a misdemeanor, subject, on conviction, to fine and imprisonment, dismissal from office, (to those holding such), in addition to the forfeiture of the sum received by virtue of such illegal contracts. In the case of the Cherokee lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian, a law has been passed authorizing a general appraisement of such lands.

The committee next visited the Osages, who occupy lands in the Cherokee Territory, received in exchange for their Kansas lands. Most of the Osages were out on their summer hunt, and had not returned. They had fine crops of corn. The committee saw one field of corn containing 128 acres which was owned by three Osages. It was on the Big Cana River. The crops looked fine also on Beaver, Turkey, and Coon Creeks. The Osages, unlike the Cherokees, Creeks, and other more advanced tribes in civilization, still cling to many of their old costumes worn in their wild state, and are partial to blankets and sewgans. The Osage guide, employed by the Committee, when riding ahead formed little obstruction to the view of the prairie, as objects in the distance could be seen through the holes in his ears.

Mr. Shanks says that the sentiment of the principal tribes is opposed to the territorial plan, and the distribution of their lands in severalty. Some of the half-breeds may favor it, but the full-bloods are opposed to any change. He says that Colonel Boudinot's life would not be safe among them, and that no one dare publicly advocate the measure.

The Committee have concluded their investigation for the present, and will have a report of their doings ready at the next meeting of Congress.

—The scaffold, as an instrument of capital punishment, is to be supplanted in Austria after this year by the pain of shooting the culprit to death. It is esteemed a less barbarous and more speedy method of giving an individual his quietus than by the rope. Much of the hostility to capital punishment in this country arises from the horrible spectacles often presented at executions, caused by the bungling of clumsy or nervous officials. There is no chance for these terrible scenes where the sentence is fulfilled by a file of sharpshooters. If we cannot accept the merciful expedient of taking life by anodynes, it seems to us that the Austrian method might be adopted with great satisfaction to the majority of our people.

## RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.**

*Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | *7:30 a m | *4:15 p m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp | *9:15 a m | *2:00 p m |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a m | *3:15 p m |
| Rock Island Express | *10:15 a m | *4:10 p m |
| Galesburg Passenger | *3:15 p m | *2:10 p m |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | *4:20 p m | *9:35 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | *5:30 p m | *8:30 a m |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p m | 8:55 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp | †9:15 p m | ‡7:00 a m |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:00 p m | §6:45 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n | *11:00 a m | *1:45 p m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n | *1:45 p m | *5:15 p m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n | *6:15 p m | *7:15 a m |
| Riverside and Hinsdale | *6:25 a m | *2:00 a m |

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

**Chicago & Alton Railroad.**

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | *9:15 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo | *9:15 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | *4:50 p m | *4:00 p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n | *4:50 p m | *9:10 a m |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | †9:00 p m | §7:15 p m |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo | ‡9:00 p m | §7:15 a m |
| Jefferson City Express | ‡9:00 p m | §7:15 a m |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex | *9:00 p m | *4:00 p m |

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

**Illinois Central Railroad.**

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | *7:30 a m | *9:00 p m |
| St. Louis Fast Line | †8:15 p m | *7:37 a m |
| Cairo Mail | *7:30 a m | *9:00 p m |
| Cairo Express | †8:15 p m | *7:37 a m |
| Springfield Express | *7:30 a m | *9:00 p m |
| Springfield Express | †8:15 p m | *7:37 a m |
| Keokuk Passenger | *8:15 p m | *9:00 a m |
| ** Gilman Passenger | *5:15 p m | *9:10 a m |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *6:10 a m | *7:45 a m |
| do do do | *8:00 a m | *8:50 a m |
| do do do | *12:10 p m | *10:25 a m |
| do do do | *3:00 p m | *1:45 p m |
| do do do | *5:15 p m | *5:20 p m |
| do do do | *6:10 p m | *7.45 p m |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

**Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.**

*Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | †10:30 a m | †3:45 p m |
| Pacific Night Express | ‡10:30 p m | §6:30 a m |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | †9:15 a m | †3:00 p m |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | †9:15 p m | †7:00 a m |
| Milwaukee Mail | †8:00 a m | †10:10 a m |
| Milwaukee Express | †9:40 a m | †4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger | †5:00 p m | †7:40 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | 11:00 p m | 6:30 a m |
| Green Bay Express | †10:00 a m | †7:15 p m |
| Green Bay Express | †9:30 p m | †5:30 a m |

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.**

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha and Leavenworth Ex | *10:00 a m | *4:00 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | *5:00 p m | *9:30 a m |
| Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡7:00 a m |
| Leavenworth Express | *10:00 p m | *7:00 a m |

**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.**

*Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *7:40 a m | *9:20 p m |
| Special New York Express | *9:30 a m | *7:20 p m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 7:20 a m |
| Night Express | *9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |
| South Chicago Accom'odat'n | *12:10 p m | *1:25 p m |
| Elkhart Accommodation | *4:10 p m | *10:10 a m |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

**Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.**

*Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex | 7:30 a m | 5:50 p m |
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne | 5:20 p m | 11:55 a m |
| Danville Accommodation | 5:30 p m | 11:35 a m |

**Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.**

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | *8:00 a m | *7:00 p m |
| Pacific Express | ‡5:15 p m | ‡6:30 a m |
| Fast Line | †9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |
| Mail | *5:50 a m | *6:10 p m |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | *3:30 p m | *9:10 a m |

*Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily.

**Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.**

*Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | *5:00 a m | *8:55 p m |
| Day Express | *8:30 a m | *7:40 p m |
| Jackson Accom'odation (daily) | *3:45 p m | *10:20 a m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 7:30 a m |
| Night Express | †9:00 p m | ‡6:30 a m |

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *5:00 a m | *8:55 p m |
| Night Express | †9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | *8:30 a m | [illegible] |
| Night Express | †9:00 p m | †6:30 a m |

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Grand Trunk Day Express | *8:30 a m | *8:55 p m |
| Grand Trunk Night Express | †9:00 p m | 7:30 a m |

† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‡ Arrive Sundays at 7:55 a m.

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Thursday Morning, August 8, 1872.


## THE WAREHOUSE FRAUD.

The burning of the Iowa Elevator reveals another of those cases of reckless breach of trust, on the part of the proprietor of the elevator, which will always be liable to occur where the custodian of the property of others has an opportunity to use it as his own, and is not effectively watched in the use he makes of it. The facts, heretofore stated in our commercial columns, are, that, on the Saturday night preceding the fire, the Registrar's statement of the grain in store showed 81,959 bushels of corn actually in store, while a comparison among the owners of receipts showed that receipts calling for 313,000 bushels of grain were outstanding. The difference, 231,000 bushels, worth, at 42 1-2 cents a bushel, $102,000, had been withdrawn by Mr. Maher and sold, apparently on his private account, and, it is reported, as a means to enable him to furnish the money called for as margins on recent heavy speculations in wheat. The Warehouse law makes it a criminal act to withdraw and sell grain, or to ship it, without obtaining a surrender of the receipt. The bill, as originally drawn by the Board of Trade, would have provided effectually against such defalcations as that of Maher, by enacting that, when the grain is shipped, the receipt shall not only be surrendered to the warehouseman, but shall be cancelled by the Inspector, who, as the representative of the Board of Trade, would protect them against the disposition of warehousemen to embezzle and sell whenever they needed to raise money to cover their private margins or gambling debts, or to go to Europe. But the warehousemen peremptorily demanded that this loop-hole should be left open, not that they meant to encourage stealing, but, if a warehouseman preferred to steal, he ought not to be prevented from doing so. They insisted that the grain would heat and be lost unless the warehouseman had discretion to remove and replace it, and that this had always been done and must continue. Finally, a compromise was made by which the shipment of grain without a surrender of the receipts therefor to the warehouseman was elaborately forbidden, and heavy criminal penalties threatened against it; but the Board of Trade was given no power to tell whether the grain was so shipped or not. Thus the law was as effectual against stealing as a heavy iron padlock and bolts would be on a door hung with leather hinges. Mr. Maher has taught the grain-owners the inadequacy of their law, and the propriety of insisting on their point in their next contest with the elevators. Prices have turned in his favor on his private speculations, and he announces that he is able to pay all that the insurers will not pay. If so, it is his and their good luck. The next speculating warehouseman may not come out so well. It is confidently asserted that several other elevator-owners have done a heavy business in their customers' grain, and, in fact, have used it as their chief capital in trade,—collecting, besides the ordinary profits of doing business on other people's capital without paying interest, the storage on all this paper grain, which is not in store. Of course, it is needless to recommend criminal prosecutions in such cases. All penal provisions are idle. The true remedy is to let the Grain Inspector view and cancel the grain receipts as fast as the grain is shipped, just as a bank clerk cancels checks the instant he pays them.

## THE BELGIAN MISSION.

Some excitement has sprung up in the Bishop Hill Colony of Swedes, in Henry County, Illinois, over a discovery made by them that certain lands, which they supposed they owned, on the outskirts of the City of Chicago (80 acres, more or less), had been conveyed by one of the Trustees of said colony, without their authority, to J. Russell Jones, United States Minister to Belgium, for an inadequate compensation. The colony, a short time since, employed a lawyer to make an investigation, but, in consequence of the destruction of the public records by fire, he made slow progress. Finally, he ascertained (and this was an accidental discovery) that, some time after the conveyance of the land by Olof Johnson, the Trustee, to Jones,—which was on the 29th of December, 1866,—Jones conveyed a portion of it, described below, to Ulysses S. Grant, of Washington, D. C., for the consideration of one dollar, on the 20th of May, 1869, and was immediately thereafter appointed Minister to Belgium. The description of the land conveyed by Jones to Grant is as follows:

An undivided ½ of the W ½ of the N W ¼ of the N E ¼ of Section 15, Town 39, Range 15, containing 20 acres, more or less; also an undivided ½ of the W ½ of the S W ¼ of the N E ¼ of said Section 15 containing 20 acres, more or less; also an undivided ½ of that part of the W ½ of the W ½ of the S E ¼ of said Section 15, which lies north of the road known as the Barry Point Road, containing 14 acres and a fraction; also an undivided ½ of the S 42 acres of the E ½ of the S W ¼ of said Section 15, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois; consideration, $1.

The deed recites that this property had been held in trust by Jones for Grant, but no such trust was shown of record, and it is noted that Mrs. Jones relinquishes dower, whereas she could have no dower in property held in trust by her husband. The Bishop Hill Colony claim that this property belongs to them, and they have presented a formal request to President Grant to convey it back to them, to which no response has yet been returned.

A further investigation will probably show that this property belongs to the Bishop Hill Colony, and that a Court of Equity will so decree; that, after Jones bought it, he concluded to let Grant into the speculation, and drew on him for a portion of the purchase-money; that he sold a part of it a short time before he was appointed Minister to Belgium, and remitted to Grant $11,000 as his share of the proceeds of the sale, and made him a deed for the remainder of the land. If the Bishop Hill Colony were swindled, we judge that Grant was not knowing to that fact. We judge, also, that the profits of the speculation had considerable influence in the President's mind when he designated Jones as Minister to Belgium, for there has not been a more unfit appointment made since Columbus discovered America.

Among the eminent Cabinet members who, with Grant, Robeson, Belknap, and Delano, are now dictating Republican principles to Sumner, Schurz, Greeley, Banks, Trumbull, and the rest of us, none has a more interesting record than J. A. J. Creswell, member of the firm of Creswell & Earle, attorneys for Chorpenning. Beginning as a pro-slavery Whig, and being defeated for the State Senate, he turned Democrat; was a delegate to the Convention that nominated Buchanan; supported Breckinridge as a representative of ultra Secessionism in 1860; commanded a volunteer militia company at the commencement of the war, and refused its services to protect the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, when the road was closed by Secessionists from the Susquehanna to Baltimore; refused to loan the arms and equipments of the company to be placed in the hands of Union men in Cecil to defend the road, though the Comptroller of the State offered a bond for their return, and so openly evinced his determination to aid the Secessionists that the State seized the arms by force; was a delegate to the Secession State Convention held at Baltimore, and drew resolutions and spoke in favor of Secession at a public meeting held in Cecil. All of which we can prove.

It is this original class of Secessionists, who boldly worked for Secession before the South was ready for it, who are responsible for its vast disasters far more than those who, after the authority of the United States had been in fact superseded in the South, took office under the Confederacy by the peaceful vote of the Southern people. The former were legally traitors, conspiring to overthrow the power of the United States, and actually levying war against it in territory which yet acknowledged its authority, and among people who still claimed its protection. The latter simply took part in a civil war which more guilty men had set on foot.

## TERRORISM IN ALABAMA.

It will be remembered that Grant and the carpet-bag Senator, Spencer, of Alabama, made a bargain before July, 1871, by which Spencer was to receive the Federal patronage of the State, and carry it, in return, for Grant's re-election. This is proved by a published letter, the authenticity of which has never been even denied. The little scheme is not working well. The Mobile *Tribune* publishes an appeal to Grant, signed by many Alabama Republicans. It recites that one of the signers, Philip Joseph, a delegate to Philadelphia, went to Washington to lay it before the President and Boutwell, but, owing to the absence of both of them, was unable to do so. Grant is urged to "take such steps as will restrain the present Collector of the Port, Postmaster, Collector of Internal Revenue, Appraiser of Merchandise, and their deputies and subordinates, in their unholy work of terrorism in this city and county." In support of this petition, the following facts are given: The Federal office-holders of the city have formed a secret society, known as the "National Guard," which they use to "control, or break up when they cannot control, Republican Conventions and other public meetings." This organization is made up of the "worst elements of this community, without regard to party or politics." The leaders keep open a hall, where the subordinate roughs are furnished with free whiskey, "supplied through assessments made on Federal office-holders." A few weeks since, a Republican County Convention in Mobile was entered by a mob and converted into a free fight. The trial of the ringleaders of the riot showed that "Seven out of the eight were, and are now, holding positions in the Custom House, Post Office, and Internal Revenue Departments." Last June, the first meeting of the Republican City Council was broken up by the appearance of the "National Guard," armed with revolvers. The petitioners say: "At every primary meeting held in this city, this crowd of office-holders and drunken rowdies are met. For one to attend a Republican assembly in this city to-day is to place his life in the hands of a drunken mob." These allegations against Grant's appointees are made by supporters of Grant, including one of the delegates to Philadelphia. They show that Republican meetings have repeatedly been broken up by these scoundrels, who have inaugurated a system of armed terrorism. These office-holders have all been appointed in accordance with the detected bargain between Spencer and Grant. They are the former's henchmen. The Mobile Postmaster, who is especially singled out for condemnation, was preceded by ex-Senator Warner, a man of stainless character, who was removed simply because he objected to Spencer's schemes for debauching the State. The results of the policy pursued are fast appearing. Such conduct is "forcing decent men to quit our organization," say the petitioners. The only daily Republican paper in the State has taken down the names of Grant and Wilson. The Huntsville *Advocate*, edited by a member of the Grant State Executive Committee, has recently declared for Greeley and Brown. Everything tends to show that the Grant party has run its course in Alabama, and that Grant and Spencer will go down together next November.

## THE FRENCH LOAN.

M. Thiers may justly congratulate himself upon having successfully accomplished the greatest financial transaction of the age, and the French people may equally congratulate themselves upon having made the greatest national financial effort any nation has ever been called upon to make. The foreign despatches announce that the recent loan, authorized by the Government, has all been taken. The original amount authorized to be awarded was three milliards of francs, or about $600,000,000, the price 84f. 50c., and the interest 5 per cent, netting to the holders nearly 6 per cent. This great loan was subscribed for, according to the cable despatches, nearly fourteen times over,—Germany alone expressing a willingness to take the whole of it, showing that the conquerors have so far lost their animosities toward the conquered as to be willing to make money out of them, and that, at present at least, they prefer the interest to the principal of the indemnity. The payments on the loan are to be made by a deposit of 14 1-2 per cent on allotment, and subsequent payments of 3 1-2 per cent a month until April, 1874. It has not yet been stated how much of the loan has been awarded; but the original three milliards would yield to the Government about $507,000,000, from which sum the cost of emission, including discounts, exchange, and commissions, is to be deducted. As this amount would leave a heavy deficit, and the tax-levy question, which must be depended upon to meet the national obligations, is in a very unsettled condition, it is by no means certain that the Government will not take more than was originally contemplated.

The moral aspects of this loan are even more astonishing than its financial phases. It shows that, notwithstanding the well-known ruinous reverses which overtook France at the hands of the German conquerors, and notwithstanding the fact that the French people are permanently taxed at the rate of $100,000,000 per year as the result of Napoleon's splendid but delusive vision of extending the French boundaries to the Rhine, they still have faith in France. The Government, in announcing this loan, made no overtures to foreign powers or to foreign bankers. It appealed directly to the French people, and the French people responded, as is shown by the fact that the great middle class of that country have come forward with their hoards, and taken over three-quarters of the loan. It shows that, notwithstanding the frivolities and profligacy of the gay life in Paris, with which this class has no sympathy, and notwithstanding the indiscretions and blunders which have been, and are still, committed by her rulers and statesmen, France has faith in herself, and her people are willing to stake their fortunes on the future prosperity and success of their country. Such indomitable faith and courageous heroism, such elasticity of temperament and pertinacious determination, show that France is not decaying, and that Paris is not France. They prove incontestably that, beyond the walls of Paris, with its dissolute, careless, and reckless life, there is a virtue, faith, and patriotism which will yet save France and make the Republic permanent. Burdened as they are with an immense debt, with a defective system of taxation, and a multitude of floating obligations, in addition to the huge German indemnity of $1,000,000,000, which is only half the cost of the regular war account, they nevertheless have come forward as a people, and taken up this new loan, which is the fourth of the loan-burdens imposed upon them by the folly of Napoleon. In addition to a loan of $260,000,000 negotiated with the Bank of France, the Government borrowed, to meet war expenses, in July, 1870, $170,000,000; in November, 1870, $50,500,000; in June, 1871, $400,000,000; and now adds at least $830,000,000 more to this gigantic amount. These loans have been largely taken by the French people themselves, with no other security than their own faith and courage, and such a fact is a cheering omen for the future of France. The favorable price at which the loan was placed, and the eagerness of the Continental bankers to get allotments, also speaks well for the financial credit of France, notwithstanding her reverses; and the fact that the loan is in the hands of the French people themselves is encouraging, as they now have a more direct interest than ever in securing wise and prudent financial legislation.

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In the last issue of THE TRIBUNE we alluded to the details of the cold-blooded murder of Policeman O'Meara, and commented upon them as the case deserved. We now desire to place the family of the murdered man before the public, as deserving of more than usual sympathy and assistance. It is the united testimony of O'Meara's superiors in the police force that he was a quiet, gentlemanly, faithful, and efficient officer, who always did his duty; and the testimony is equally unanimous that the murder was one of the most cowardly and unprovoked crimes ever committed. When shot, he was performing his plain duty, in the quietest manner possible, and gave the murderer not even the provocation of a word or a look to incite him to his cruel deed. By his death, his family, consisting of a frail, delicate widow, who is not able to work for a living, and five little children, the eldest but 12 years of age and the youngest an infant, are left in poverty and distress. The Police Protective Fund will pay the funeral expenses, relieve an incumbrance upon their little home, and leave them two or three hundred dollars, which can last but a very short time with such a family. The father died in the performance of his public duty, and the family are, therefore, in a certain sense, the wards of the public, who should see to it that they do not suffer. A movement has already been set on foot among some of our public-spirited citizens for the calling of a meeting, at which, we trust, the sympathy which is felt for the family, and the detestation in which this cruel deed is held, will manifest themselves in some practical shape, and result in placing the family beyond the need of want. Such action as this will not only relieve suffering, but will also demonstrate to the police force that the arduous character of their calling is recognized by the public, and that a manly performance of duty is appreciated. The time and place of the meeting will be announced hereafter. It should be well attended, and result in substantial assistance to this distressed family.

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Senator Harlan, of Iowa, is now publishing a paper in Washington City which is abusing Mr. Greeley for alleged lack of devotion to Republican principles, charging, among other things, that Mr. Greeley was in favor of allowing the South to secede in 1861.

Has Mr. Harlan forgotten his vote on the *proposed* Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which actually passed both Houses by a two-thirds majority in the spring of 1861? We desire to refresh his memory on that subject. The proposed amendment was as follows:

ARTICLE 13.

No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

Approved, March 2, 1861.

Among the prominent members who voted in the *affirmative* on this amendment were Senator Harlan, and Representatives Colfax, Delano, William A. Howard, and John Logan. How differently this reads from the present Thirteenth Amendment, which declares slavery to be abolished and prohibited throughout the United States!

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Senator Schurz informs us that his speech in this city, on Saturday, will be delivered in the German language; and that he cannot make a speech in English at this time. At a later period in the campaign, he will, if desired, speak here in English.

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General Farnsworth has joined the party of Reconciliation. Thereupon the Chicago *Journal*, which has praised him without stint for the last dozen years, says that he is a "modern political Judas," a "hollow-hearted Greeley demagogue," an "unconscionable enemy of a pure and efficient Civil Service system," "extremely sore about the head," such a bad character that there is "scarcely an honest man in his district who has a particle of confidence in his honor or political sincerity," a "played-out politician," a "demagogue," "contemptible and dishonorable," "guilty of a course of conduct that a man of honor and self-respect would shrink from," a "selfish and ambitious politician," a "man who owes everything he is or has to the Republican party," a man to whom Hurlbut is "in all respects superior for Congress," a "trickster," "guilty of baseness" and of "treachery of the basest kind," the possessor of a "treacherous heart," an "unfaithful and unworthy servant," "like Benedict Arnold," a "traitor," an "ingrate," guilty of "heartless ingratitude and treachery," a "small-potato politician," and a man whose "name is now written in the same roll which contains Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold, and other miserable traitors of history." This is very well for one issue of a small paper.

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Tourists in Italy will do well to forego the pleasure of a visit to the quaint town of Giffone, which sleeps in the shadow of the Abruzzi. If they venture there, they may fall into the clutches of Signor Manzi, whose headquarters are just outside the town, and whose visitors pay heavy fees for the pleasure of such an acquaintance. When money runs short, Manzi sends a squad of his men into Giffone. They capture the likeliest victim, take him to their den, and send his friends a demand for a ransom. If this is not forthcoming, the captive is returned in instalments. One ear is usually the first inclosure, and this is followed by the other, the fingers, toes, etc., until death or the money come. The last victims are Signors Manenai and Capeloo. They were taken by the brigands in broad daylight, marched a little way out of town, and compelled to put on the garb of peasants before being taken out of sight. This whole performance was witnessed by large numbers of villagers, who kept shouting, "Viva Manzi!" Giffone evidently presents a fine field for both missionary and military effort.

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Stanley Matthews on Stanley Matthews is very good reading. March 20, 1872, the Judge wrote to George Olmsted, Esq.: "I would heartily support Horace Greeley, if he should be considered the strongest man for the race." May 3, 1872, when Horace Greeley had been considered the strongest man for the race, the Judge swore that never, no never, in friendly grasp, should the hands of Matthews and Greeley clasp. April 5, 1872, the Judge said, in a public speech: "I am a member of the Republican party. I am proud of the fact. I have no hesitation in saying that, within limits, I consider myself a partisan. I believe in party attachments and party fidelity." August 2, 1872, the Judge said, in another public speech: "I do not, in the usual sense of the words, belong to any party organization, nor have I for many years. I am not a partisan in any sense." On, Stanley, on! Blanton Duncan's side-show at Louisville will give the great vacillator one more chance to contradict everything he has said or done before.

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Butler has spoken once more. With his foot upon his native heath, Grant's favorite favored the yeomanry with the following forcible sayings: "Recollect, when you vote, that to vote for Horace Greeley is a vote to burn school-houses; a vote for murder and the violation of women; a vote to pay for the emancipated slaves, and for the payment of pensions to the Rebel soldiers." At this rate we shall expect to hear, before November, of Carl Schurz's setting fire to a school-house and Charles Sumner's murdering half-a-dozen colored Grantites. Butler has not raved as much since Grant said that he was "bottled-up." Let us trust that the General is mistaken. The supposition is warranted. He was mistaken when he thought he could give Jeff. Davis the Presidential nomination in 1860, although he did vote 70 times for him in the Charleston Convention; he was mistaken when he expected to carry Fort Fisher; and he was mistaken when he hoped to be Governor of Massachusetts.

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Swinburne, having whetted his blade on poor Robert Buchanan, has used it to dissect the character of Mrs. H. B. Stowe. The master of alliterative licentiousness remarks that she is "a whimpering priestess of whatever god presides over the most vicious parts of virtue, the most shameless rites of modesty, the most rancorous forms of forgiveness, the very Horalia of evangelical faith and love." If this meant anything, it would be terrible. Even then, however, it would be insignificant in comparison with the statement that Mrs. Stowe has "lips foaming with inebriated virtue, and feet reeling from the delirious riots of religion." A teaspoonful of liquor is said to make Swinburne furiously drunk. We fear that, when he wrote this, his lips were foaming with fiery Falernian wine, and his feet reeling from the delirious riots of rye-whiskey.

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It is a pity that Ruskin has lost his power of admiration. For some years he has been only a common scold, snarling at everything, praising nothing. Even the "Stones of Venice" fail to arouse him from this mood. Writing from the whilom "Bride of the Adriatic," he complains that the whistling of "the dirty steam-engine waiting at the quay for the dirty population" prevents his writing. Then comes a mighty berating of the "miserable mob, which has not sense enough to go aboard a boat without being whistled for like dogs." When this querulous vein first got possession of the great critic, it was amusing enough. Now we have had too much of it. Ruskin, writing his delightfully-absurd politico-economical essays, was much better than Ruskin as a reviler; and Ruskin as a somewhat blind worshiper of Turner was far above both.

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The New York *Times* parades a list of Washington's and John Adams' absences from the Capital during their Presidential terms, and evidently thinks that this entirely exculpates Grant. Are we to argue that, because Franklin was immoral, any philosopher of to-day is justified in being so? The objection to Grant is, that his absences have delayed the public business. "Foreign Ministers in Washington have looked for the Government of the United States as for a lost child or a horse strayed or stolen." Workingmen in the War and Navy Departments were forced to wait for days for their pay, because Robeson and Boutwell, imitating their superior, were away from the Capital, electioneering for Grant's re-election. The *Times* cannot explain away these facts by twaddle about Washington.

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Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of the Litchfield Observatory, at Hamilton College, has won an enviable name by his knowledge of astronomy. He has now taken to astrology besides. In a letter to the Utica *Herald*, he announces the discovery of two new planets, and adds: "The astrological interpretation of two planets making their appearance in the same night that our esteemed President dwelt in the neighboring city, is clearly that General Grant will have to serve for two terms in the Presidential chair." If this is meant as a joke, it is very silly; if written in earnest, it shows how painfully foolish a wise man may be when he steps outside his own specialty.

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A call has been issued in Bloomington, Ill., for a meeting of citizens to form a Greeley and Brown Club, which is signed by 714 names and "200 others," or in all 914 names. Considering the fact that at the last election Bloomington polled 1,396 votes, of which 923 were Republican and 473 Democratic, it shows that three-fourths of the voters of that city are in favor of Greeley and Brown, and that if all the Democrats have come over to the Liberal cause, 441 Republicans, or almost one half the whole number in the city, have also come over. The printed call, which is before us, looks very much like the poll-list of the city, and will bear a still closer resemblance to it in November.

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The only campaign announcement that has come from Grant during his visit to the Thousand Islands is the astonishing statement that he is not anxious to serve a second term. As the chances are that he will not be called upon to serve, any denial of anxiety is quite superfluous. The only reason which he alleges for being a candidate at all, is to discover whether people really believe the stories told about him. In this respect the chances are a thousand to one that his curiosity will be fully gratified.

## POLITICAL.

The State and Congressional nominations for the Indiana election, Oct. 8, are now complete, as follows:

| LIBERAL. | REPUBLICAN. |
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| *Governor.* | |
| Thomas A. Hendricks. | Thomas M. Browne. |
| *Lieutenant Governor.* | |
| John R. Cravens. | Leonidas Sexton. |
| *Congress—At Large.* | |
| John S. Williams. | Godlove S. Orth. |
| *Michael C. Kerr. | *William Williams. |
| *Congress—By Districts.* | |
| 1. *William E. Niblack. | William Heilman. |
| 2. Simeon K. Wolfe. | Daniel W. Voyles. |
| 3. *William S. Holman. | William W. Herod. |
| 4. David S. Gooding. | *Jeremiah M. Wilson. |
| 5. Cyrus F. McNutt. | *John Coburn. |
| 6. *Daniel W. Voorhees. | Morton C. Hunter. |
| 7. *Mahlon D. Manson. | Thomas J. Cason. |
| 8. Thomas C. Whiteside. | *James N. Tyner. |
| 9. John Enos Neff. | *John P. C. Shanks. |
| 10. E. Van Long. | Henry B. Sayler. |
| 11. John A. Hendricks. | *Jasper Packard. |

* For re-election.

—Montana elects Maginnis, Liberal Delegate to Congress, by 700 majority, over Claggett, Republican.

—Blanton Duncan is about to start a pure Democratic paper in Louisville, Ky.

—The Greeley Club at Canton, Ill., counts 109 members who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, including Colonel A. C. Babcock, John W. Ingersoll, C. T. Heald, T. Atwater, C. D. Hoblett, Dr. J. V. Harris, Wm. Parlin, Dr. G. W. Wright, P. W. Plattenburg, J. R. McQuaid, C. T. Coleman, J. W. Ressor, and W. O. Dean.

—General Garfield, running for re-election to Congress, in Ohio, has had the prudence and courage to dissociate his own candidacy from that of Grant, saying to the Convention which nominated him:

A Representative should not be elected on the merits or demerits of any Presidential candidate, but on his own, and on the true sentiments of the district.

—There are 1,400 veterans in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, and Lewis B. Gunckel, Director of the Institution, expects to rope them all in for Grant, and for himself as the Grant candidate for Congress. It would be "disloyal" and "ungrateful" for any of these 1,400 to vote for Greeley, and it might lead to unpleasant feelings if any should not vote for Gunckel.

—Robert C. Winthrop is said to be for Grant.—*New York Times*. Not much, we guess.—*Boston Post*.

—C. L. Thomson, of Broadhead, Wis., late a Republican member of the Legislature, is on the stump for Greeley.

—In the Tenth District Liberal Convention, at Monmouth, Ill., last Tuesday, William H. Neece, of Macomb, was nominated for Congress by 40 votes to 27 for Delos P. Phelps, of Warren. Mr. Neece was the Democratic Representative of McDonough County in the last Legislature.

—The Greeley Republican Committee in New Hampshire contains three (Messrs. Jones, Morse, and Gordon) seceders from the regular Republican Committee. We give the list as just announced.

Charles H Sanborn, Hampton Falls; Patrick Quinn, Newmarket; A. J. Silver, Portsmouth; John Greeley, Jr., Londonderry; Everett O. Foss and Dr. Carl H Horsch, Dover; Henry W Locke, Rochester; E J Deland, Great Falls; Dr. L. L. Perley, Laconia; George H. Hoyt, Meredith; John Aldrich, Lake Village; James G. Cate, Belmont; William H. Heard, James M. Smith, Sandwich; E. D. Parker, Wolfboro'; Dr. T. Haines, Calvin C. Webster, Concord; Thomas R. Jones, Contoocook; Stephen C. Bean, Warner; Carlos G. Hall, Hopkinton; William H. Gove, North Weare; John L. Kelley, George H. Hubbard, Manchester; Dr. H. H. Darling, Keene; S. M. Morse, Winchester; C. B. Martin, Hinsdale; Thomas Watts, Marlboro'; E. D. Baker, Claremont; Lemuel P. Cooper, Croydon; Amos Richardson, Cornish; Samuel R. Mason, Bristol; Curtice C. Bowman, Littleton; Dr. E. A. Knight, Lebanon; William J. Wallace, East Canaan; H. O. Kent, Frank Smith, Lancaster; John F. Look, Columbia; Stephen Gordon, Gorham.

—Daniel Roberts, of Burlington, who presided in the Vermont Liberal Convention, was one of 319 who in Vermont voted for Birney for President, in 1840. Gardner, the Liberal nominee for Governor, has served many years in the Vermont Legislature, and two years (1865-6) as Lieutenant Governor.

—The Shawneetown Liberals promise to do their share to make 20,000 majority for Greeley in Illinois.

—Judge James J. Winans, of Xenia, Ohio, a Republican member of the last Congress, is now the Greeley Republican candidate in the Dayton District.

—The Speaker of the United States House of Representatives made a speech at Ellsworth, Maine, recently, in the course of which he said:

It is only low-lived, mean, skulking Copperheads that make the charge of gift-taking against Grant; and *these should be tarred and feathered*.

Whom the gods destroy, they first make mad; and the gods have pricked James G. Blaine.

—A straw or man of straw; which?

The Hon. C. C. Fletcher, Democratic nominee for Congress in the Forty-fifth Illinois District, has resigned, being impelled thereto by his inability to support Greeley.

—It is announced authoritatively that the Hon. Henry T. Blow will, under no circumstanced, consent to be a candidate (for Governor), and that the same is true of the Hon. John B. Henderson and the Hon. E. O. Standard. It would be difficult to conceive a more conclusive refutation of the elaborate estimates of an Administration majority in Missouri than this.—*St. Louis Republican*.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, Hugh Hastings' paper, elegantly speaks of Mr. Sumner as "the old fraud."

—In the short space of a single article, the Albany *Journal*—late Tweed-Ferwilliger organ—manages to speak of Mr. Sumner's letter as coarse, vindictive, shameful, arrogant, insufferable, rancorous, outrageous, dogmatic, wanton, violent, passionate, false, indecent, and essentially untrue.

—The Washington *Chronicle*, Senator Harlan's paper, calls Banks' action "treachery too marked to leave room for self-respect."

—The Worcester *Spy*, ex-Congressman Baldwin's paper, caps its discovery that Gratz Brown wasn't much of an anti-slavery man with another of even greater interest. We quote: "Through all the weary days and weary years of our struggle with the slave power, to rescue the truth which that infernal power had crushed to earth, there was no earnest help from Horace Greeley."

—Of 84 signers to a Grant call at Madison, Wis., there are 41 office-holders under the Federal and State Administration.

—Postmaster Burt, of Boston, writes to Postmaster Keyes, of Madison, Wis., giving Henry Wilson a good character as "the kind, practical, and sympathetic poor man's friend." Postmaster Burt dodges any allusion to the Know-Nothing period in Henry's history.

—The Decorah (Iowa) *Press* publishes the names of 70 Republicans to a call for a Greeley Club.

—More than half the entire vote of Tama, Iowa, is represented by the Greeley list. D. W. Cowles, an old time Republican, and J. B. Spafford, Mayor of the city, are at the head of the list.

—Captain George T. Anthony holds a Federal office at Leavenworth, Kansas, where, in a recent speech, he called Senator Sumner "a liar and a dog," and Senator Schurz "a foreign pimp."

## PERSONAL.

Governor Palmer will soon resume his residence at Carlinville.

—Governor Harvey, of Kansas, positively declines re-election.

—Nilsson's three American bridesmaids were all Boston ladies.

—Bishop Bowman will not remove to St. Louis before October.

—William A. Turney, of Springfield, Clerk of the Supreme Court, is dangerously ill.

—Henry A. Lyons, formerly of the California Supreme Court, died in San Francisco last week.

—Badeau has not yet made up his mind to take $75,000 for the War Department records which he captured.

—A son of the Duc de Bassano is about to marry a Miss Wythe, a beautiful Canadian heiress.

—Colonel John M. Fleming, of Knoxville, Tenn., Greeley Elector-at-Large, was last week called home by the arrival of twins.

—Franklin Simmons has completed his statue of Jochabed, the mother of Moses, in marble, for a gentleman in Boston.

—Now that Madame Nilsson is safely married, is it necessary to keep her German lover any longer in the lunatic asylum?

—There is a wide-spread and rapidly-growing conviction that the *Herald's* reporter, Stanley, is a stupendous "fraud."

—The yacht Oliver Hoyt arrived at Boston on Saturday, from New York, having on board Bishop Harris, the Rev. Dr. Crooks, of the *Methodist*, the Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, and the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago.

—Financial prudence has hitherto prevented Jay Cooke from marrying, but, the National Banks, the last United States loan, and the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds being all safe, he will soon undertake a wife.

—Bierstadt, the artist, informed Negley, of Pittsburgh, that a valley had been discovered 100 miles south of Yosemite that far surpassed even that wonderful valley, and that he (Bierstadt) was about to explore it.

### Letter from the Hon. J. B. Grinnell to Senator Sumner.

GRINNELL, Ia., Aug. 2, 1872.

The Hon. Charles Sumner:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter indorsing that great American, Horace Greeley, reached Iowa while the Liberals and Democrats were blending in State Convention at Des Moines. Some eighty counties were represented by each of the two branches of the great political fraternity. Their shouts rent the air as your name and that of your noble colleague, General Banks, were mentioned. My dear sir, that convenient epithet, "Renegade," for all who do not choose Grantism and wear a party collar, has lost its force, and they are becoming so numerous that "no man can number them."

The very founders of the Republican party in Iowa are with you in spirit and opinion. Let me add, that the late Senator Grimes (with whom you were not always in accord) said publicly, a few days before his death, and in my hearing, that "The country would honor Sumner for his exposure and defeat of the San Domingo job, and send political banishment to those who sought his degradation." The statesman's words are prophetic, while the country gladly welcomes an era of social peace and fraternity. It forgets the strife and hate of years agone, and, gathering inspiration from the life-service of Emancipationists, will wreath new laurels for those now devoted to the almost Divine work of Reconciliation. The methods are honorable to all parties, the results promising safety and prosperity to the people, and our success is assured under the benignant smile of the Almighty.

Your friend, J. B. GRINNELL.

# THE CAMPAIGN.

## Points for Horace Greeley.

## How the Business Men Stand—The "Safe" President.

## Blaine's Forward Letter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 3.

The annual period of summer-rest, which ought to be a part of every journalistic education, finds me alone, on Saturday night, in a strange town. Many interviews, observations, readings, and personal studies, obtained during this quiet, unseeking, recuperative period, leave me with as nearly a neutral mind as one can have in an active age and partisan country. I wrote and felt my part in the preparatory scenes of this Presidential campaign. The battle is going on; the issues are defined; the two men are selected to compete for the stewardship of the country for four years, beginning next March; and the satiety of much activity in the preparatory skirmishing indisposes one to plunge on to the front, where there is nothing to see except forays, the riding of *aides-de-camp* and orderly-sergeants, and mere picket-life. The news is in the rear, where it always was, as my experience went, in army correspondentship, around headquarters.

In this mood, I feel that the best news is less the story of episodes than of general movements. Some of these large impressions I may convey to you.

SPIRIT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The weakness of the Administration party is apparent from the rage and froth of its organs and speakers. To deal with Mr. Greeley good-humoredly, as an old ally, would have been the behavior of this party had it felt strong, massive, and confident, as it used to be before the little people went to the top, and the great Republicans folded their tents and passed away. But a party exclusively made up of Postmasters, proposal-printers, raiders on the revenue, and folks who have appropriated other people's anti-slavery reminiscences, can have no *bonhommie*. Like a taunted gobbler, it cannot joke. And at the degree of expansion and choler our gobbler party maintains, apoplexy is certain within a few weeks.

Look at the great exemplars of the gobbler course of action! While Mr. Koerner moves through Illinois with neighborly talk, befitting a mild and peaceful era of truce like ours, Mr. Oglesby is rending the heavens with pop-corn, and practising his famous rush of blood to the head. He can pronounce a man's Christian name with accentuated passion, and "force the fighting," like the Georgia boy in Judge Longstreet's sketches, when there is nothing underneath him but a mound of marl, on which he engraves the fictitious lineaments he gouges.

CHRISTIAN STATESMEN.

Wild, also, as an Indian chanting the deeds of his fathers,—which are none of his business, because no man can claim his father's work,—is General Logan, whose personal reformation appears to be coincident with a certain moral confusion of sight, so that he quotes Scripture to excuse a public officer for appropriating public property to his family. An infidel, according to John A. Logan, is a man who will not support his family and brothers-in-law at the public expense. Happily for the priests, therefore, infidelity is nearly extinct under the President's orthodox example.

Raving like General Logan, that usual apostle of the soft and childlike, Mr. G. W. Curtis, is endeavoring to meet his record, raised against him by the New York *Tribune*, where Mr. Curtis poured his ineffectual and diluted form of satire upon "Cotton Pork" and the Northern character. The best illustrated journal we formerly possessed is perverted, in the hands of this apostle of the vesty in literature, to be a hideous series of bludgeon-engraved caricatures, where the spirit of revenge and angry reminiscence guides the pencil, and the muse of art stalks prostituted upon the pages ostentatiously dedicated to "civilization." And this is the organ of the party which dares not say to-day the only motto which could give it victory even four years ago: "Let us have Peace!" That saying of the President, whose nature is less at peace than any ruler's we have had, was in the form of a petition, a soothing solicitation; he threw himself, apparently, upon the generosity of the sections late at war, and requested it. To-day, if the President should repeat this saying, it would be a wicked lie. His blundering Secretary of the Treasury expressly disavows the disposition of peace. The grave must stand wide open, and on the dense stench of the air our Administration must be floated over two terms. The Secretary of the Treasury shovels the gold pieces off the public debt, but the dead must never be laid. Monstrous proposition and horrible words! Is this the Republican party we gave our youth and devotion to? What must be the apprehensions of its executors when they show this deadly spite!

MOUTH-ORGANS.

The organ of the Administration is the New York *Times*. This paper is edited by an alien Englishman, who sought to make up his deficiencies in style and interest, as the successor of Russell and Mackay,—those historians, as they supposed, of our decline and fall,—by writing a book upon "Eighty Years of Republican Government." The covert lesson is read to the world, in that book, that Self-Government amongst us is a failure. And perfectly in the line of his argument is this adventurer's support of Grant, who has done more than any other to make Republican Government contemptible. Perfectly in the line of the cockney, also, is the spectacle of this journal libelling a Major General in the army of the North, and, with rare coolness, ransacking the files of the New York *Tribune* to hurl those periods written by Greeley to build up Republicanism back upon him to his later injury. This is the gratitude of Gardiner to Cranmer, to burn your compatriot in the fire for the opinions he professed before you recanted!

THE FROTH PARTY.

And this relic of organization,—unjust to its old architects, out of temper with the age, refusing reconciliation, living by body-snatching, with no reforms to urge, and no reasons for continuance except the voluptuary's indisposition to die or resign,—this taunted, angered, senile thing, calls the men who keep the standard and guide the column "Renegades." With Sumner and Banks, Pike and Foster, Greeley and Schurz, Trumbull and Blair, Julian and Brown, Ross and Morehead, Tipton and Koerner, the intellect and impulse of the party, going straight on from higher to higher, and the great end achieved of homogeneous principles accepted by all parties and sections of this country under the Liberal banner, what matters an opponent's angry word? Good-tempered and earnest, the strong column, marching along, hears the jeers from the sidewalk without resentment. We are the Republican party, reinforced by the Democratic party, which you fought and we persuaded; and you, Grant's band, are the sidewalk.

THE BUSINESS-MAN PANICKY.

It is said to be the case that a considerable portion of business-people—folks of property in securities—prefer Grant to Greeley. People of this class, if they had their way, would never have any election or change of Administration. A million, as Senator Sprague remarked, is the most cowardly thing in the world,—twice as cowardly as half a million. But, in the advance of nationalities toward unity and reformation, the fears of money-lenders are not to prevail. We have the earliest Grant cry in the shouts of the image-makers of Ephesus, who, when the logic of Paul was irresistible and the Pagan images swayed to and fro, cried with all their might:

"Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

Wealth in noble hands is always to be respected, as the prize of talents and the granary of liberty. The kind of wealth which shrinks to see a large-hearted fellow-citizen ascend to the seat where pelf and incompetence have long been pilloried under the name of a "Safe President," is not the wealth to be respected in the assertion of the general will.

THE SORROWFULNESS OF GREAT POSSESSIONS.

It may safely be said that there never were so many mean rich men in America as at this period. In the brave old days of wealth amongst us the successful men maintained whaling fleets, traded with distant regions, hoisted the flag of Free Trade and Sailors' Rights, and relied upon the public spirit to be more certain and sovereign than the Federal caution. Much of the wealth amongst us now is the prize of chicanery, the profit of evil-gotten monopoly, the spoil of the public estate, the sweepings of usury, and the fruit of covetousness on the "Paternal Government" in time of loose purchasing and boundless outlay. To see the party disband, under whose auspices this kind of traffic began and [illegible], affects many a guilty, gainful conscience.

TWO RICH MEN.

Take the [illegible] supreme instances of accumulation in America [illegible] bilt. The former [illegible] Stewart and Vanderbilt [illegible] cate of Mr. Greeley [illegible] a liberal-handed advocate over the card table, [illegible] election; the latter, [illegible] ets buttoned, says that his breeches-pockets [illegible] the best for New York [illegible] Grant's election is [illegible] Stewart was a prosperous [illegible] stocks. Mr. [illegible] the war, and General Grant was [illegible] before with him that Stewart's name was pressed to the Senate for the most responsible [illegible] in the lease of the Administration. Mr. [illegible] Vanderbilt has no respect for any laws; [illegible] hies at Washington to save the payment of taxes upon fraudulently-issued stock and falsely-declared dividends; he breaks the laws of the State of New York every week in the year, and defends his ill-gotten profits by systematic and costly litigation, preferring to fatten lawyers rather than to pay his dues; and he is the type of that class of men who do not take their chance before honest courts, who have no confidence in the people or public expression, and who prefer a Grant they despise to a Greeley they fear and cannot buy with presents.

THE SQUARE BUSINESS MEN FOR GREELEY.

The honestly prosperous men of the country—those whose capital is all invested in the lines of production—are confident in the honesty and consistency of Horace Greeley's life and purposes. He believes that money should not be a printed lie passing for more than its value, to the permanent instability of prices and the injury of producers and consumers. He has no admiration for vast and subtle combinations of usurers and note-shavers, called Syndicates. He does not think that corporations should plunge wildly in debt to give brokers opportunity to realize millions in the negotiation of bonds. He does not approve the cruel hue-and-cry against the good intentions of the South, in order that Mr. Scott may pick up the impoverished railways there and annex them to his monopoly; while Mr. Cooke, by the same tactics, sells the bonds of his North Pacific Road by discouraging investments in the Southern Pacific. Such unlawful and ungenerous schemes as these, passing under the eye of General Grant without his knowledge, may well see the ghost of good order come back to life in the countenance of Horace Greeley, and tremble for their thirty pieces of silver. Nothing can be secure; wealth attained without desert; posterity is cursed for the processes of its parents, when grasping Mammon leads the President by the hand, and the Secretary of the Treasury swears that none shall shake hands across the bloody chasm.

It is not, however, true that the legitimate wealth of the country is arrayed against Mr. Greeley. In Wall street, he polls the majority of actual bankers and brokers. The banking class, operating within true limits, has always ranked high as the lawyers as a conservative, steadfast body amongst us. The better banker is merely an accredited dealer in legitimate securities, entered in bonds and accepting penalties with his fellows for the fulfilment of his obligations. It is the "operators," and not the business houses of Wall street, who look with alarm upon Mr. Greeley; and especially "bulls" of the Vanderbilt class, who bet on the side of exaggerated quotations. How the selection of an industrious, unselfish, and honest citizen can affect such quotations is best known to the alarmists themselves. The people at large have no responsibility and no stake in the premises. They mean to vote for the enlivener of their firesides, the enlightener of their consciences, and the steady, self-made patriot, whose journal has been the daily evangelist of the dense commercial metropolis of New York, and equal in enterprise and inquisitiveness to any journal in the world.

GREELEY AND THE ROUGHS.

It is said, with the loose assertion of the second-rate or dependent press, that Mr. Greeley's associates were not the most exalted men; yet who ever heard of him taking entertainment from Jim Fisk, or attending a horse-race, or lunching with Josephine Mansfield, or playing poker with Rufus Ingalls, or writing letters to lock up gold under the dictation of Abel R. Corbin? His acquaintance is universal, as an editor's must be; and it is the most extraordinary instance of the inspiring and beloved character of the man that, amongst the classes he has most often rebuked, the fierce and physical, he has staunch and ardent advocates. He who can tame the lawless as an Editor can assuage passion and outbreak when he is made a Magistrate. Half the power of Magistracy is in its benignity and mild influence upon the erring. He who ignores the representatives of the rough classes, and rules for a purely rich and respectable world, is blind as an idealist. The sturdy belief of Horace Greeley, that kindness is sovereign, and that even a thankless errand to save human life is not in vain, has received in our age the greatest testimonial in history. The effect of his hastening to sign the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis is seen in a nation of warriors adopting his principles, and taking, under his leadership, renewed pride and interest in our common country. With the daily presence of an appalling debt, he is still upbraided for his attempts to shorten the contest, and stop the accumulation, by a word of reason and beseeching. We have reached the era when such purposes are no more to be derided, but have become the wisest policy of the time.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH

threatens the peace, and, therefore, the security, of every vested interest in America. There live a nation of men whom we were not wont, a few years ago, to taunt with being beaten and "whipped,"—as the most Christian organs of the Administration, laying by their pallor in their avarice, express it to-day. When their flying columns were depopulating the farms of Ohio, and their cannon made Philadelphia tremble, the paralysis of fear fell upon many a sordid fellow who now vaunts that they were "whipped." Poor, desperate, and veteran in war, they disbanded like a civilized State when the fortunes of war were against them. The victorious party, rejecting the decree of Abraham Lincoln to respect their misfortunes and treat them magnanimously, adopted the politicians' counsel of arraying the solid negro population against the white, honeycombing it with secret leagues, and mobilizing it with white renegades, who enriched themselves from the remains of ruin. All this from us, the victors, who were knee-deep in the profits of slavery, and, fifteen years ago, would have mobbed Abraham Lincoln for "disturbing securities." The great God must look down with more than usual repentance that he made man, to see Mr. Cotton Pork tearing off the Government coupon with the remark that Grant is a "Safe President," and that the South has got to "stay whipped." Where, alas! is Northern chivalry and sense of duty to our neighbor? Drunk up in the dull, personal orgie of these past four years under a President whose sense of Magistracy is enjoyment and increase.

The South is growing poorer every day, with the solid moral influence of the Administration systematically turned against it. The negro has been made a citizen, but not a man; he cannot defend himself; he is incited to remember his former condition and oppress his late master. Is it a "safe Presidency" that you propose to put upon these patient, appealing millions of fellow-men,—with wives, daughters, and infants, like unto you,—in that man-on-horseback whose Secretary of the Treasury says there shall be no shaking hands across the bloody chasm? Or is it not as safe to clasp the outstretched hand, and hear with pride the Rebel army singing "We will rally 'round the flag!" For this our young men died; our old men marched; our women bore the absence of sons and husbands. Their sacrifice is not till now crowned with the perfect laurel. It is Horace Greeley who goes forward to meet this column of half our Union? It is the Magistrate of the country who feels no pulse beat at this great concession, but hastens off to Long Branch, like a duller Tiberius to a meaner Capreæ!

THE OUTSTRETCHED HAND.

"You cannot trust the South." Since when? At the disbandment of the Rebel armies, such peace followed as the world, under like circumstances, never saw. The whole bulk of the Rebel people remained at at home. No man plotted mischief with any foreign power. If they sought their equal chance and recognition by fair political means, who shall exclaim against it? They joined the Democratic party of the North because it welcomed them most cordially. They leavened that party with their shrewd sagacity and more chastened spirit of submission, till Virginia at Baltimore conquered Pennsylvania into the Union, and Tennessee overcame the dull obstinacy of the Indiana Bourbon. The South took up the work of the Republican party by logical inheritance, and passed the amendments to the Constitution upon the Democratic party. How unselfish that Southern element was can best be answered, my Grant friend, by the inquiry as to how unselfish are you? How many negroes, passed down to you from your father, did you lose in the war? Measured by the tenacity with which you hold to that Post Office, how many years would it have taken your thimbleful of soul to march up to Baltimore and say: "God forbid that I should make any man a slave again whom God's providence has made free!"

A UNION OF HEARTS.

He who can lose and forgive has a harder task than he who conquers, and who should be first beside the beaten, with the flask to his lips, and the oil and bread. Men of the South! over the hands that clasp yours, across that fatal chasm, the Angels of Hope and Reconciliation return and go. To rehabilitate your savaged regions; to revive the reminiscences of better days, when, under your leadership, Florida, Texas, and California were swept by our standards; to obliterate political formations founded on nothing better than color and nothing higher than hate,—the heart of the Republican party of the North stands committed. The candidate of the new and reconciled Republic is the gentlest, sturdiest, and noblest nature of the North. A million Republican voters, taking counsel of statesmanship, and not of meaner politics, bear him up and follow him. Every day the cause of Kindness wins a brigade from the adversary. The old organization is but a coffin, in which you can hear the worms, surfeited on the contents, crawl nervously for *exit*. We will plant that beautiful symbol of the "Safe President" in the bloody chasm, with this inscription, as composed by one of his school of patriots:

"HERE LIES
ADDITION, DIVISION, AND SILENCE."

JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE,

was never open to the charge of being a very young man until he wrote, upon no provocation, the late answer to Mr. Sumner's letter of advice to colored men. Mr. Sumner had no such correspondent in mind as Mr. Blaine; he addressed a race whose interests have been his own for many years, and in whose gratitude lay his hopes of fame, until, by that touchword of "Reconciliation," he widened the bounds of his posterity, and became the hero of more than Philanthropy,—of Magnanimity. For, did you ever notice that philanthropists have no magnanimity? Wendell Phillips froths at the preference of Horace Greeley. Gerrit Smith, with all his giving, cannot give his right hand to an old co-worker so much honored. William Lloyd Garrison [illegible] Greeley's hard-won inch with the [illegible] letter of the campaign,—a sneaking [illegible] written to the public under the [illegible] of a private missive to a [illegible] and set up and kept in proof in the [illegible] the Angel of Envy. Philanthropy [illegible] the Anti-Slavery sect professed [illegible] its own ferment. To the pending [illegible] these men are of no honor, unless they are garlanded with olive-branches. Mr. [illegible] never was a philanthropist in any [illegible] perfectly worldly, self-poised man, [illegible] of all, had reason to commit the [illegible] of rushing into notice with a [illegible] which cannot be accounted for [illegible] the assumption that the State of [illegible] uneasy, and the scalp of our young [illegible] marked with a price.

The terms that Blaine most generally [illegible] in referring to other public men [illegible] are: "He is smart," or "shrewd," [illegible] "good fox." Neither of these terms [illegible] his case.

Mr. Blaine is one of those public [illegible] have builded up the Liberal Republican party by seldom omitting to say a [illegible] eating thing of General Grant's Administration. He, John A. Logan, Shelby M. Cullom, and James A. Garfield, have never [illegible] so prolix as when they have descanted [illegible] the evils of the common-place radiating [illegible] this Presidential fount, and making [illegible] sordid, lost to the sensibilities and [illegible] of scrupulous honor, and hardly recover [illegible] after such an infliction, in the time of [illegible] people. Logan was always animated [illegible] behavior by candid disgust over the [illegible] spoils; Garfield by a general [illegible] garrulity; and Cullom and Blaine by [illegible] worldliness which recognized a fool [illegible] they saw it. But hypocrisy and [illegible] have perpetrated a joke upon our credulity when they inspire James G. Blaine, [illegible] never had a sentiment in his life, to [illegible] into criticism of Charles Sumner upon [illegible] abstract matter of human rights and [illegible] nority rights.

It is Mammon calling Philanthropy [illegible] count for its breadth of charity. It is [illegible] moss of exceeding youth luxuriantly [illegible] over the rocky sensibilities of a man [illegible] world.

[illegible]

### West Lake Street.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I would like to call the attention of the Board of Health to the extremely [illegible] condition of West Lake street, between Clinton and Union streets. The merchants and others doing business on this thoroughfare use the street and gutters in front of their places of business as a receptacle [illegible] decayed vegetable matter, rotten eggs, [illegible] and these are allowed to remain and [illegible] pose in the hot sun from day to day.

There is an ordinance compelling them to clean up these accumulations every [illegible] day night, and deposit them in barrels, to be taken away. Many of them comply with this; but the barrels are allowed to remain full and running [illegible] standing on the sidewalk, and are not taken away. It would help matters a little if [illegible] merchants would occasionally throw [illegible] fectants into these barrels.

It certainly is an outrage on the people of this vicinity, who were compelled, [illegible] them, after the fire, to seek quarters [illegible] families in the upper stories of the buildings on this street.

I would suggest, as a resident of this vicinity, that some member of the aforesaid Board make it his especial business, any [illegible] (the sooner the better) to pass through [illegible] street and, if he is not troubled with a severe case of catarrh, something will [illegible] ly be done to purify it.

### Blaine's Letter.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Aug. [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Blaine's letter in answer to Sumner's letter may do for him to-day, but will [illegible] for him as a public man sixty days from [illegible] or in 1876? The men that cry "Crush" [illegible] that preach Hate, must in time go down [illegible] the contest with the men who cry "[illegible] give."

Senator Drake, at the time of the commencement of the Missouri contest [illegible] Brown and Schurz, talked as Blaine [illegible] writes to Sumner, but, before that contest [illegible] through, Senator Drake claimed to [illegible] much of a friend to "Amnesty" as [illegible] and Schurz.

To-day, after the two years of peace [illegible] Missouri, Drake's first speeches read like [illegible] predictions of a false prophet and the [illegible] language of a bigot.

If Greeley and Brown bring "the [illegible] the masses of the people of all parties [illegible] tions, and races, in support of the grand [illegible] sults of the war," what will become of Blaine as a public man, with his letter [illegible] Sumner in print? Like Henry Clay, he [illegible] have written one letter too many.

CAND[illegible]

## THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Barney Myers, bathing in the [illegible] tank at Camp Point Station, last Saturday, was drowned.

—Professor John Wolf, of Canton, has received an appointment in the Agricultural department at Washington.

—Harry Harris, son of the late [illegible] Thomas L. Harris, has resigned as Midshipman in the navy, and returned to Menard County.

WISCONSIN.

—The railroad bridge at LaCrosse [illegible] located at the foot of Mount Vernon street, or one block below the International.

—The newspaper at Madison, whose [illegible] pal business it is to chronicle the [illegible] ments of its own local editor, will [illegible] busy time of it now. He has gone [illegible] month.

—The geological collection of the [illegible] Mr. Alexander, of Racine, who is now [illegible] to go to Italy, went to Carlton College, Northfield, Minn. It was especially rich in coal ferns.

IOWA.

More than 470,000 brick for the new Capitol have been delivered.

—Colonel Pope, of Hillsborough, [illegible] founder of that village, is 95 years of [illegible] and has been at work every day this [illegible]

—The earnings of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad for the month of [illegible] were $15,000.

—Some weeks since a woman named [illegible] left her invalid husband in Red Oak, [illegible] ran off with another man. She returned [illegible] the 28th ult., and attempted to kidnap [illegible] child, when she and her paramour were [illegible] rested.

—The building of the Muscatine Western Railroad has been attended with [illegible] many difficulties. It now seems that [illegible] Clinton Southwestern is trying to get [illegible] good things promised to the former road, [illegible] putting about 100 men to work on it [illegible] near English River, and thus prevent the [illegible] townships from giving aid to the Muscatine Road.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit has a milkman who has been [illegible] 38 years. He began a boy.

—The first solar-salt crop of the season at Saginaw, which will probably amount to 30,000, is being drawn off and packed out.

—Lieutenant-Governor Bates recently gave the Ladies' Library Association of Traverse City $280, with which to pay up their debt.

—The receipts of the Detroit City Treasury last week were $148,205.21; disbursements, $73,667.01, balance on hand, $[illegible].

—On the 3d, George Harrington, [illegible] Heather & Allison mill, East Saginaw, [illegible] tempting to change the mandrel belt, was literally torn to pieces.

—The best authority in the country [illegible] sures us there are not less than 30,000 acres [illegible] land covered with huckleberry bushes in the Valley of the Boardman, and [illegible] bushels to the acre is far too low an estimate. That would give 300,000 bushels.—*Grand Traverse Herald*.

KANSAS.

—Reno County is now settling up faster than any other county in the State.

—The "Pomeroy Hotel" in process of erection at Atchison, will be the finest in the State.

—Fort Scott is bound to get the machine shops of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, much to the disappointment of Kansas City.

—Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of baggage belonging to Lent's Circus was accidently burned at Leavenworth, Friday.

—Lawrence in 1860 had 1,600 persons within her corporate limits. Quantrell burned about all the business houses and many residences, and murdered 150 of her best citizens, in 1864; and to-day she has over 10,000 people, two miles and a half of street railway, and is lighted with gas.

### A Little Boy's Sport Causes the Death of a Younger Brother.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. William Garrett, Conductor on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, gives the following particulars of a terrible accident in Putnam County, Ind.: On Wednesday last two small boys, sons of a farmer named Snowden, who resides one mile from Bainbridge, Putnam County, aged respectively 7 and 9 years, started to the woods to drive up the cows. The eldest of the [illegible] boys carried a whip with a long and stout lash. A childish freak prompted him to [illegible] the whip-lash and make one end of it fast [illegible] the cow's tail and to tie the other end around his younger brother's body. After [illegible] ing his brother in this manner he drove the cow forward. The animal, becoming frightened, started to run, throwing the little fellow to the ground. This increased her fright, and she dashed through the woods at a fearful rate, the child's head and body striking all intervening objects. A gentleman who chanced to be near and witnessed part of the scene started to rescue, if possible, the little fellow from his perilous position. Before reaching him the whip-lash broke, leaving the child dead near the foot of a tree. Upon examination, it was found that he was bruised and mangled in a horrible manner, from being dragged over 150 yards. The dead body was taken to the residence of his father, and upon its arrival caused the most intense grief to the parents.

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—At a recent sale of autograph manuscripts of distinguished composers in London, several manuscripts of Mozart brought from £5 to £10 each; a cantata by Handel, £[illegible]; wedding service by Bach, £34; and the [illegible] piano concerto by Beethoven, £16. Autograph letters by Erasmus, Queen Victoria, George Washington, and Mary Stuart were also sold.

SAFETY FILM

## SPORTING MATTERS.

### The Buffalo Park Meeting—Second Day's Races.

### A New Candidate for the Dexter Laurels.

### A Half Mile Made by a New Horse at the Rate of 2:12.

### Billiards—Cricket—Base Ball.

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY'S RACES AT BUFFALO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The second day of the trotting meeting has been a grand success, both in point of attendance and character of sport offered. There were not less than twelve thousand persons present within the enclosure, the four large stands,—any one of which is larger than that at Dexter Park, Chicago,—being filled. The ladies' pavilion was splendidly patronized, presenting a scene of beauty and extravagance of dress seldom witnessed on a race-course. The Club House, down to the west, was crowded, as was the uncovered stand, while there were not less than a thousand vehicles along the stretch inside and outside the track. The ceremonies of the afternoon were conducted in a manner satisfactory to every honest man who patronizes the turf. Everything was done "on the square." The day was made the occasion for the development of another extraordinary trotter, one which will be among the [illegible] next season, at least if nothing happens to him; and possibly he may even this year, late though it is, come some of the great ones to succumb. I refer to the six-year old gelding, Jim Irving. This magnificent young horse never took part in a public race before to-day; never was heard of until his name appeared on the programme a few days ago; and yet this afternoon he trotted and won three straight heats in 2:26, 2:26, and 2:24½, the last heat being one of the most extraordinary on record, when it is taken into consideration that he was the last horse of five at the three-quarter pole, and so far behind at the quarter and half that every one thought he would be distanced. The last half mile of the heat he trotted in one minute and six seconds. Jim Irving is out of a thoroughbred mare, his sire being of Membrino stock. He is bright bay in color, about fifteen hands high, short, coupled with a round compact body, fine neck and head, and his legs are like a thoroughbred's. He is as kind as a kitten, and when kept steadily in hand is as regular as a piece of machinery, except that he is not quite so noisy. He reminds one very much of Henry.

The first work of the afternoon was the finishing up of the 2:40 race postponed from the previous day. In this race four heats had been trotted, two of which had been won by Crown Prince, one by Camors, and one declared no heat by the judges, who thought Camors' driver had been pulling him to prevent his winning, and thus obtaining record. Doble drove him the heat he won on Tuesday evening, and this afternoon again bestrode the sulky. Crown Prince had the call in the pools 3 to 1, notwithstanding Camors won the fourth heat the evening before. There was a strong breeze blowing off the lake, right in the face of the horses, to the quarter stretch. Word was given at the second attempt, Camors having the best of the send-off; Prince was at his wheel, Grace third, Membrino fourth, Tom Wilson fifth, and Ashland Pet running in the rear. They went to the quarter in 38 seconds, Camors leading half a length. There was no change to the middle of the back stretch, where Prince broke badly, and before he could be caught, Doble shoved Camors forward five lengths, and Grace collared Prince, but the latter shook her off near the half mile pole, which Camors passed in 1:10½. Alongside the back stretch Prince shut up daylight rapidly, and in the last turn putting himself alongside Camors. Down the home stretch they thundered, Doble using his whip freely on the black gelding, but it was no use, the Prince outfooting him, and coming home winner of the heat and race in 2:26½, Grace third, Membrino Star fourth, Tom Walker fifth, and Ashland Pet nowhere.

The regular order of exercises was then resumed. The entries in purse No. 4, purse $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 3 minutes; $900 to first, $350 to second, and $150 to third. There were six entries, and four starters, to-wit: W. H. Jarvis' gray gelding Doubtful, Lewis Glen's bay gelding H. P. Foley, John Hart's sorrel gelding Little Longfellow, and J. J. Bowen's bay gelding Comee. First heat, in the pools, Comee had the call at 50, Doubtful 40, the field 30. A good start was effected at once, and Comee, having the pole, took a commanding lead on the turn, Longfellow second, Foley third, and Doubtful away behind. At the quarter, in 41½, Comee led Foley two lengths, but, the latter breaking, Doubtful took the second place and pressed hard after the favorite, when he was forced to a break near the half, which was passed in 1:19½. The grey gelding had things his own after this, coming home winner by a length and a half in 2:36, Comee second, Little Longfellow a good third, and Foley nearly distanced.

Second heat in the pools, Doubtful took the lead, 100 to 45 for the field. Doubtful and Longfellow had the best of the send off, the former breaking on the turn, but losing nothing. At the quarter, in 37½ seconds, Doubtful led Longfellow two lengths, Comee a good third, and Foley skipping twenty lengths in the rear of the others. Down the back stretch there was no change, Doubtful passing the half in 1:16½. On the third turn Comee rushed ahead of Longfellow, and crowding upon Doubtful, carried the gray gelding to a break, but the latter did not lose anything by it, still showing in advance as they turned into the home stretch. Down the straight work they came at break-neck speed, Comee showing fine work, though the gray and sorrel were on even terms with him. Twice Doubtful broke, the last time near the distance stand, and Comee came home winner by half a head. Comee second. The heat was awarded to Comee, and Doubtful was placed third for running, and Longfellow was given second place. Time, 2:32½.

For the third heat, Doubtful was still a strong favorite in pools against the field. After scoring seven or eight times the word was given, Doubtful at once taking the lead, and maintaining it through the heat, and winning easily by ten lengths; Foley second, Longfellow third, and Comee distanced. Foley pressed Doubtful hard from the quarter until they reached the distance flag, where he broke badly, and fell back. Comee acted badly from the send off, and was more than double distanced. Time—Quarter, 39 seconds; half mile, 1:18½; mile, 2:35½.

In the fourth heat, Doubtful took the lead from the wire, and never permitted himself to be headed or approached to the finish, winning the heat and race with ease, Little Longfellow second and Foley a bad third. Time—Quarter, 41 seconds; half, 1:19½; mile, 2:35.

Then followed what was expected to be the event of the day. This was race No. 5, for a purse of $5,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:22. Lucy barred; $2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, and $500 to fourth. There were four entries and three starters, as follows: Budd Doble's bay stallion Jay Gould, A. Goldsmith's bay mare Huntress, and M. W. Bacon's bay stallion W. H. Allen. Susie was withdrawn in the pools. Jay Gould had the call at $100 to $50 for the field.

In the first heat Huntress drew the pole, and Gould the outside. They were given the word at the second attempt, Huntress well in front and Gould laying off five lengths in the rear. He almost instantly broke Allen and Huntress taking a lead of ten lengths in going to the quarter, which the mare passed in 37 seconds. Allen, who was trotting steadily, collared Huntress on the back stretch, and carrying her to a break, led her seven lengths at the half in 1:10½, Gould still ten lengths behind the mare. Gould about this time began to show his mettle, easily giving Huntress the go-by, and shut up daylight between Allen's sulky and his nose with the most astonishing rapidity. At the three-quarters, which Allen passed in 1:50, Gould was only two lengths behind, and a moment later was at his wheel. Then his nose showed on Allen's shoulder, and when they headed into the straight work of the home stretch, Doble let on another pound of steam, and Gould left Allen easily, and jogged home winner of the heat by three lengths. Huntress third, five lengths behind Allen. Time, 2:27.

In the second heat a first-rate send-off was obtained the second time the horses came up, and they trotted to the turn on even terms. Gould took advantage of his position on the inside, and opened some daylight between his wheels and Allen's nose. When they struck the straight work of the back stretch Allen shut up the light again, and the stallions went to the half-mile on nearly even terms, Gould, of course, slightly in advance. All this time Huntress was losing ground, having commenced skipping from the start. At the half she was thirty lengths behind Allen. Along the lower turn Gould drew slightly away from Allen, but when they appeared on the home stretch Allen was again on even terms, while the mare had come up to within twenty lengths of the leaders. Down the home stretch the stallions showed beautiful work, Allen holding his own to within about thirty yards of the wire, when, being forced too much, he broke up, and Gould came under the wire, leading him a length, Huntress ten lengths still further behind. The time was: Quarter, 36 seconds; half, 1:11½; three-quarters, 1:47; mile, 2:23½.

After three or four attempts, the word was given, Gould having the best of it; Huntress second, while Allen broke up at the turn, and never regained any sort of position until they reached the distance stand. Gould led Huntress ten lengths at the quarter, which he reached in 36 seconds. This lead he maintained to the half in 1:12. At the three-quarter pole he was fifteen lengths ahead of the mare. Time, 1:46½—and won the heat by [illegible] lengths, in 2:21½, the best time he ever made, and crossed the score only half a neck behind Huntress, who skipped frequently all the way round. [illegible] was awarded second money.

SUMMARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Gould | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| W. H. Allen | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Huntress | 3 | 3 | 3 |

The afternoon was closed with race No. 6, purse of $5,000 for horses that had never trotted better than 2:30; $2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, $500 to fourth. There were 8 entries, and five starters. The latter were James Irving's bay gelding Jim Irving, M. D. Van Scotter's brown stallion Kilburn Jim, A. F. Johnson's bay mare Jennie, T. F. Ellis' gray gelding Ben Flagler, and R. D. Sheldon's bay mare Lady Allen. In the pool selling Jim Irving had the call to-day, but last night Kilburn was the favorite.

In the first heat Irving won the pole, Jennie second place, Ben Flagler third, Lady Allen fourth, and Kilburn Jim outside. Scoring five times, the word was given, when the two inside horses had considerable advantage, Irving shot ahead on the turn, and passed the quarter in 38½ seconds, six lengths ahead of Jennie, who led Flagler eight lengths, and the others were nowhere. Irving did not let up a bit, passing the half in 1:11, and, without a skip or break, came home winner in 2:26. Jennie second, two lengths behind, Kilburn Jim third, Flagler fourth, and Lady Allen distanced.

In the pools Irving was now 100 to anything. The word was given at the third attempt, Jim Irving and Jennie at once went to the front, the former gradually drawing ahead on the turn, where Jennie and Kilburn Jim broke, the latter regaining his feet first, but not until he was far in the rear. At the quarter Irving led Jennie two lengths, and the latter was ahead of Flagler. Down the back stretch Jennie and Flagler changed places, the gray gelding showing the burst of speed for some little distance. They all went well in the straight work. At the half mile Irving had a lead of five lengths, Kilburn Jim and Flagler being on even terms. Going round the third turn, Flagler made a bad break, and Kilburn Jim rushed into the second place, which he held to the wire, coming in about three lengths behind Jim Irving; Jennie third and Flagler fourth. Time—Quarter, 38½ seconds; half, 1:15½; mile, 2:26. It was evident that Jim Irving could have got home three or four seconds quicker had he been pressed.

In the third heat, persons who had been investing their money on the field, appealed to the judges, claiming that the driver of Kilburn Jim had been pulling him to prevent his winning. Though the gentlemen on the stand did not take much stock in this allegation, yet to satisfy a great many of the audience they appointed Dan Mace to drive Kilburn. This change being made at 7:15 o'clock the horses began scoring for a send-off. Five attempts were made before they received the word, and when "go" was said Kilburn Jim had the best of it. Almost immediately after leaving the wire Jim Irving quit his feet, went to pieces, and fell far to the rear. At the quarter pole, in 37 seconds, Kilburn Jim led Jennie two lengths, who was ten lengths in front of Flagler, who in turn was 30 or 40 rods ahead of Irving. On the back stretch Jennie closed up on Kilburn Jim, and they had it hammer and tongs to the half, which was passed in 1:13, when Kilburn broke, but, being quickly handled, again struck a square trot, and drew ahead of Jennie. All this time Jim Irving had been ten lengths behind Flagler who was away in the rear of the leaders. Suddenly, as Kilburn Jim was rounding the half mile pole, the attention of the crowd was attracted to the favorite, who it was noticed was going along like a shot from a cannon. It only required him a few seconds to overhaul Flagler, and then he rushed after Kilburn Jim and Jennie, the latter of whom he captured at the three quarter, passing her like a rocket. He next collared Kilburn Jim, whom Mace drove for all he was worth. Down the home stretch they flew, Mace applying the whip to the stallion's withers at every step, but it was no use. Kilburn Jim could not raise steam enough to get home first, and, breaking at the distance stand, fell back, Jim Irving coming home winner by two lengths in 2:24½. Jennie third, and Flagler last. Jim Irving trotted the last half mile at the rate of 2:12. Immediately after the heat his owner, Mr. James Irving, of New York, offered to back Jim Irving against any horse in America, not barring Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, or Gould, for the sum of $20,000.

The crowd was delighted with the day's sport, which lasted to within fifteen minutes of 8 o'clock.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 7.—The first race, for $1,000, West End Hotel stakes, a mile and three quarters, was won by a sister of Salina. Time, 2:06½. Extract second; Jury third.

The second race, mile heats, all ages, was won by Arizona, Express taking the second heat. Time, 1:46½; 1:48½; 1:50½.

The Hoey stakes, three miles, was won by Susan Ann, beating Preakness and Alroy in 5:35½. Preakness was the favorite. Fully fifty thousand dollars was wagered on the result.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The London *Times*, July 27th, says: "The last day of the Middle Park Sale will be remembered as producing the highest prices that have occurred in turf history. Blair Athol, of whom Mr. Tattersall said in his opening speech that he was best horse in the world, realized no less than 12,500 guineas. This is the largest sum ever realized for a horse in any country. Gladiateur brought 7,000 guineas, both horses being knocked down to Mr. Harcourt.

CRICKET.

AN AMATEUR ENGLISH CLUB TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Arrangements have been made for a visit of twelve English amateur cricketers to this city and Philadelphia. The Englishmen leave Liverpool on Thursday, but make a tour of Canada before coming here.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Atlantics 10, Baltimores 8.

## ILLINOIS.

### A Boy Mortally Wounded.

PRAIRIE CITY, Ill., Aug. 7.—Walter Hamilton, 15 years of age, son of J. A. Hamilton, merchant, of this place, was accidentally shot and mortally wounded, yesterday, while hunting near town. While Hamilton was hunting, Chas. Luckey, aged 15 years, was priming the piece, and by some means the gun was discharged in Hamilton's breast. He is still alive, but there is no hope of his recovery.

## FOUR AGAINST ONE.

### A Quartet of Ruffians Attack a Peaceable Man Upon a Prominent Street Corner and Shoot Him Down—Injuries Presumed to be Fatal—No Arrest—Where Were the Officers on the Beat?

A young man named William Kent, while passing the corner of Van Buren and Halsted streets in company with a lady, about half-past 12 o'clock last night, was attacked by four men, whose actions would indicate that they belong to the gang of roughs that nightly haunts the locality. Without any provocation whatever, and without giving him any warning one of the men drew a revolver and fired several shots at him. After the second or third discharge, a ball entered Kent's right thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound. He fell to the ground and his companion ran away screaming. Kent, sensible of his dangerous position, drew his revolver while lying upon the sidewalk, and fired into the crowd. This unexpected action alarmed the scoundrels, and they hastily left the scene without waiting to rifle the pockets of the wounded man. It was evidently their intention, when they began the assault, to commit a robbery, but the prompt manner in which Kent drew his weapon for his own protection, convinced them of the danger of this undertaking. After lying helpless, unable to drag himself from the place where he fell, for some time, Kent succeeded in attracting the attention of officers belonging to the Twelfth Street Station, who were obliged to leave their district to go to his assistance. His condition was so dangerous that they decided not to take him to his home, at the corner of Centre avenue and Hastings street, but to remove him to their station, where he could receive prompt surgical attention. This was procured immediately after his arrival. The doctor stated that the wound was exceedingly dangerous, and likely to result fatally, and that it would not be safe to remove him. There were no arrests made. It is the opinion of the police authorities that the "lady" with whom Kent was walking was not as virtuous as she might be, and that she led him into a trap where the four ruffians could go through him. He acknowledged that he did not know her very well, and his reticence relative to the length of their acquaintance leads to the belief that the supposition of the police is a correct one. It reflects seriously upon the officers of the Madison Street Station that their brethren of Twelfth street were compelled to leave their own section of the city unprotected to save a man from dying upon one of the most public thoroughfares in the entire city. It seems strange that the reports of half a dozen shots could be plainly heard a few blocks south of where they were fired, and not a few blocks in any other direction.

## ILL-CONSIDERED FUN.

### That Which Began in a Joke Bids Fair to Result in a Tragedy.

At 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon an unfortunate affair, the result of ill-considered fun, occurred at No. 563 West Madison street, where a number of carpenters were employed in finishing a new building. Among the workmen was an old man named William Wharton, whose propensity for getting drunk subjected him to a great deal of ridicule and annoyance from those with whom he was associated. It appears that on Sunday evening he indulged in one of his favorite sprees, and kept it up through Monday. On Tuesday he went back to his work. The other carpenters suspected the cause of his absence, but made no comments upon it until late in the afternoon, when the hour for ceasing labor was nigh. They then began to discuss Wharton's well-known failing among themselves in a tone which could be easily heard by him. He stood the infliction for quite a while, and finally left the floor upon which he was at work and went down in the basement. Frank Smith, a young man who had been foremost in making fun of Wharton, heard him moving about below, and poured a little water upon him through a crack in the floor. Enraged at this treatment, the old man rushed up stairs, seized a heavy claw-hammer, and hurled it at Smith with tremendous force, produced by anger and excitement. One claw of the hammer entered the side of Smith's head, and the force of the blow knocked him down. He was taken to his home at the corner of Sheldon and Madison streets, where a doctor attended him. It was thought at first that the injury would not prove serious, and on that account Smith's friends decided not to make any trouble about the matter. Yesterday's examination of the head, however, showed that the sufferer is in an alarming condition, as concussion of the brain had been produced, which was likely to cause death at any moment. The police authorities were notified, and Wharton was arrested. He was brought before Justice Scully, and held without bail to await the result of Smith's injuries.

### Fire.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—A fire broke out in the engine room of the extensive saw mill of John McGraw, at Portsmouth, Mich., this evening. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and soon enveloped the entire premises, including the salt block, planing mill, and lumber on the docks. Four million feet of lumber was totally consumed. The lumber was insured for $175,000. The saw and planing mills were the most complete of any in the country. Loss estimated at $500,000.

### Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Chilton R. Winslow, brother of Admiral Winslow, U. S. N., suicided by shooting himself through the head, at the Occidental Hotel, all through the head, at the Occidental Hotel, in the same room in which Dr. Koone, formerly of New York, recently suicided. Cause, intemperance.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

The farmers are bringing corn into [illegible] at the rate of 200 loads a day. The [illegible], Ill., are gorged and purchasers are abating their prices. The crop promises to be the greatest ever raised in this State.

—The first course of the foundation stone of the Standish Monument, at Duxbury, Mass., was laid Tuesday.

—A private letter from Fire Island states that Horace Greeley and family have engaged rooms there, to be occupied by Saturday.

—Mrs. Nice was instantly killed by lightning at St. Albans, Vt., on Tuesday.

—The Ninth Annual Convention of the Grand Grove of Druids of the United States and Canada will be held on the 12th inst.

—D. H. Shelman, a citizen of Knightstown, Ind., died about noon, yesterday, from the effect of opium taken with the intention of committing suicide. The following was found tacked on his door: "If you lay your fingers on my person, I will swallow the contents of this ring." No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

## THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

### Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Temperance Union—Adoption of the Code of Rules for the Government of the Bureau.

The Executive Committee of the Temperance Union of this city, met yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Everts in the chair, Mr. Philip Myers, Secretary.

Alderman Wilce, from the Committee to secure headquarters, reported that they had secured Room 13, in the building No. 117 East Madison street, to be used until they could get a permanent room in the building at the corner of Adams street and Fifth avenue, which would be finished in two months.

C. C. Bonney offered to pay carriage hire for Dr. Everts and Mr. Fowler while they were going round to raise funds.

The Chair regretted he would not have time, as he was going out of town.

Mr. Kelly stated that the Finance Committee had been enlarged by the addition of the following-named gentlemen: Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Rev. C. H. Fowler, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, and Rev. E. P. Goodwin.

The Chair said it was an excellent Committee, and could raise all the necessary funds at very short notice.

Mr. Kelly stated that they wanted $85.30 to furnish the office and pay the first month's rent.

The Financial Committee was authorized to expend that amount.

Mr. Bonney had been called upon for information as to what action had been taken to provide a plan for subordinate organization through the city, and wanted to know if anything had been done.

Mr. Kelly, the temperance prosecutor, submitted the following rules and regulations for the management of the Bureau:

*First.* The Bureau shall keep a correct list, in a book to be provided for that purpose, of all keepers of saloons or groceries who may have taken out licenses under city or State laws, with the names of their bondsmen, with their financial responsibility, so far as can be ascertained, and the names of all owners of property in which such saloons or groceries may be kept, and opposite each of the names of the above described list shall be registered all complaints by injured parties or others that may be made against any of said keepers, of the violations of any Temperance or License laws now in force in the city of Chicago; that therein the names of witnesses shall be preserved, and all evidence tending to show the character of the places kept.

*Second.* That a book or books shall be kept containing a correct account of all sums of money, gifts, grants, or property donated to said Bureau by any and all churches, societies, or individuals, and showing the total amount thereof, and also all sums or expenses paid out, and for what purpose the same was expended, to be sustained by proper vouchers whenever practicable.

*Third.* It shall be the duty of the officers of said Bureau to examine carefully, and with judicial impartiality, the cases of all persons who may have been injured by the violation of Temperance or License laws, and, whenever required, to institute suits for the recovery of damages in all meritorious cases, and otherwise to aid complaining parties in their attempts to secure the indictment, prosecution, and abatement of all places violating said laws.

*Fourth.* The officers of said Bureau shall be paid by stated salaries, and all persons applying for the aid of said Bureau shall be entitled thereto upon the following terms, to-wit: In prosecutions by indictment, or for abatement of saloon nuisances, free of charge. In private suits for damages the costs of court must be paid as they accrue to the complaining parties; and, at the conclusion of said suits, the said Bureau shall be entitled to 15 per cent of the judgments recovered, and no other fee shall be charged. Provided, that, if it shall appear that any injured person is unable to pay the costs of court before judgment is rendered, the Bureau may do so; and in special cases of poor and necessitous persons, the above per cent will not be required. Advice to injured wives and families of drunken persons shall be free of charge.

The remaining rules provide the following: That churches and societies shall be auxiliary societies to collect evidence and present cases and contribute money; that the Manager of the Bureau be empowered to employ detectives and agents if necessary, their salaries to be fixed by the Executive Committee; that the Manager and Publication Committee now and from time to time issue a circular setting forth the objects of the organization and an account of the work done; that all money shall pass through the hands of the Treasurer and money be paid only on the order of the Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committees, and finally, that the rules may be increased or amended, and shall be liberally construed.

After some discussion the rules were adopted and the Committee adjourned.

## COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

### The Board of Commissioners Decide Upon the Adoption of Armstrong's Plans for the New Criminal Court and County Jail—Bids Received For County Supplies.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held in the east wing of the old Court House yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harrison, Wahl, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Jones, Hitchcock, and Herting.

The special order, the report of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, was not taken up, as the Committee were not ready to report. On motion further time was granted them.

The special order, the consideration of plans for a jail, was taken up.

Commissioner Ashton moved to postpone the matter for the reason that there were two members of the Board absent, and it was desirable to have a full Board present, so that all should share alike in the responsibility.

Commissioner Harrison was opposed to deferring the matter.

The motion of Commissioner Ashton was not adopted.

The Board then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the jail plans, Commissioner Crawford in the Chair.

Commissioner Ashton offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That a plan for a Jail and Criminal Court room be adopted from the joint plans of L. C. Welsh and Armstrong & Co., and that each of said parties receive one half of whatever amount shall be paid by the county for said plan, the county reserving the right to select the Supervising Architect and Superintendent of the building.

*Resolved*, That the County of Cook will pay the said parties each the sum of $—— for their said plan.

Commissioner Wahl moved as a substitute that the Committee proceed to ballot for a plan, and that the plan receiving the most votes be considered the one selected by the Board; further, that the architect whose plan was adopted should be given charge of the work.

Commissioner Ashton rose to a point of order. The substitute embraced two distinct propositions, and could not be entertained.

The Chair decided the substitute to be in order.

Commissioner Hitchcock spoke in favor of the substitute.

Commissioner Ashton and Commissioner Wahl then had a discussion as to the feasibility of the object of the resolutions, and the latter modified his substitute by withdrawing the latter proposition.

Commissioner Ashton moved to amend the substitute by adding, "provided the plan recommended for adoption shall have received a majority vote of all the members of the Board."

Commissioner Wahl accepted the amendment.

Commissioner Skelly moved as an amendment that, the architect whose plan was accepted be the superintendent of the work.

Commissioner Wahl accepted that also.

Commissioner Ashton said if the substitute was encumbered in that way, he should not vote for it.

Commissioners Ashton and Skelly then indulged in a dispute as to whether the architect was generally the superintendent of the work, the latter contending that he was, and the former that he was not.

The substitute as amended was adopted.

Commissioner White moved that Mr. Karls be allowed fifteen minutes to explain his plans, they having been submitted only yesterday, and the Board being unacquainted with them.

The motion was agreed to.

Two other architects were also accorded the same privilege.

The Committee then proceeded to ballot for a plan.

On motion, the first ballot was declared to be declared to be an informal one. It resulted: Karls, 3; Armstrong, 4; Mats, 1; Mats & Bauman, 3; Walsh, 3.

The second ballot resulted: Armstrong, 5; Karl, 1; Mats & Bauman, 5; Walsh, 2.

The third ballot resulted: Armstrong, 8; Mats & Bauman, 8.

On motion, the plan of Armstrong was adopted by the Committee.

The Committee then rose and reported, recommending the adoption of Armstrong's plan. The report was concurred in.

Commissioner Hitchcock moved that the Building Committee be instructed to obtain plans and specifications from the architect, and advertise for proposals for the construction of the building.

Commissioner Ashton thought the Board ought to fix the compensation to be paid to the successful architect.

Commissioner Skelly said architects had a scale of prices, and would be paid what was proper, and no more.

Commissioner Ashton said the Board had adopted a resolution agreeing not to pay a percentage. Unless a sum was fixed, there would be a controversy about it in the future.

Commissioner Harrison moved as an amendment to the motion by adding, "the Board reserving the right to fix the architect's compensation at a future meeting."

Commissioner Hitchcock accepted the amendment, and the motion, as amended, was agreed to.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the Building Committee be instructed to ascertain the terms of the architects for superintending the construction of the building, and report them to the Board. The motion was agreed to.

Commissioner Crawford moved that two Commissioners be added to the Building Committee. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed as the additional members Commissioners Harris and Pahlman.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities, calling attention to the flour furnished to the Asylum and Poor House. A number of barrels lately delivered were not up to grade, and, and he thought, should be rejected. He asked that the contract be changed so that a better quality of flour could be procured.

The document was referred to Committee on Poor and Paupers.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported recommending the payment of sundry bills for advertising, etc., aggregating $1,219.97. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported recommending the payment of bills for services, supplies, etc., amounting to $[illegible]. The report was concurred in.

Commissioner Ashton presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The county has become the purchaser of so much of Block 7, in Wolcott's Addition, as lies east of the market lot, for a Jail and Criminal Court; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Common Council be requested to vacate the east alley in said block.

Commissioner Herting offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

WHEREAS, The duties of the Judge of the County Court of this county have been greatly increased by the action of the last Legislature in the matter of application for judgment against delinquent lots for city taxes and assessments, matters of appeal in cases, etc., and,

WHEREAS, This Board is of opinion that justice requires, by reason of such increase of labor, that the compensation of said Judge should be equal to that of the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of this county respectively; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the salary of the said County Judge be and the same is hereby fixed at $7,000 per annum, to commence with the quarter ending August 31, being June 1, 1872.

The Board then adjourned until next Monday.

BIDS RECEIVED.

The Committee on Public Buildings of the County Commissioners have received the following bids for furnishing matting, carpeting, and shades for the Court rooms in the City Hall building: E. F. Hollister & Co., $983.91; Allen & Mackey, $883.80; J. V. Farwell & Co., $929.50. They will recommend that the contract be awarded to the latter. The same Committee have also received several bids for fitting water closets and sewerage in the Insane Asylum, and will recommend that the contract be awarded to Boyd & Button for $900. Bids for repairing the roof of the Asylum had also been received and opened, but the Committee have not yet agreed to make any recommendation in regard to them.

## IMPROVING THE WEST SIDE.

### Meeting of Principal Property-Owners to Take Steps to That End—The Common Council Memorialized, and Committees Appointed.

A meeting of the citizens of the West Division was held yesterday evening at Grow's Hall, on Madison street near Bishop court, in order to hear the report of the West Side Improvement Committee, relative to the measures to be taken to make the West Side Parks accessible, to provide for their more rapid improvement, etc.

It was called to order by Mr. Henry Greenebaum, on whose motion Mr. S. S. Hayes was elected President. Mr. Hayes mentioned the previous meeting, which had resulted in the appointment of a Committee to prepare resolutions and submit them to a mass meeting of citizens. They had met as West Side property-owners to see what they could do to advance the interests of the Division in which they live, and to display an equal energy to that shown in other parts of the city. They had an excellent system of parks, and it was their duty, not only for themselves, but for posterity, to carry it out well, and on a broad scale.

J. C. Richberg was elected Secretary.

Mr. Lombard then presented resolutions to the effect that, since it is desirable that there should be good roads leading to the Parks, that the Common Council be requested to widen Fulton, Madison, and Washington streets to 100 feet, and Jackson to 80, from Rockwell to the Park, and California street to 100 feet from Douglas to Humboldt Park.

They request that the contractor for the work on Ogden avenue be notified to complete his contract at once, or that it be declared void; that Twenty-second street be widened from Ashland avenue to the city limits to 80 feet, and that it be gravelled; that Division street be improved from Milwaukee avenue to Humboldt Park, and Grand avenue opened to Lake street.

They request the city authorities to cause Twelfth street to be widened to 150 feet from Ogden avenue to the city limits by special assessments; that the Common Council cause the sewer on Ashland avenue to be built as soon as possible since the property-owners would, at their own expense, improve the street as fast as that was done.

They recommend that the city authorities be requested to cause the necessary surveys to be made that the location of the sewer to drain the West Side parks may be determined, and such further action be had that by the co-operation of property owners and the West Side Park Commissioners the sewer may be built next year.

They also recommend that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare a bill amendatory of the Park Act, raising the rate of taxation so as to make it proportionate to that of the South Side, urge the West Side Aldermen to carry out the improvements suggested, and pledge themselves to pay their park assessments.

Mr. Lowther thought the cost of the improvements, or a part at least, should be spread over the entire West Division.

The report was so amended as to declare that all improvements shall be made by special assessments, unless the property-owners unitedly give the land.

It was suggested that it would be better to begin the wide streets leading to the Central Park at California avenue, and not at Rockwell street, where there would be viaducts.

Mr. Greenebaum favored the widening from Rockwell street, and making that the eastern limit of the park system.

Mr. C. H. Harrison asked the Committee if they had thought of widening Harrison street.

It was replied that the Douglas Park Committee had not yet reported on it. Nothing recommended by the Committee would preclude widening Harrison street.

Mr. Stanford moved to include its widening from Ashland avenue to the boulevard.

It was agreed to.

Mr. Lowther protested against widening California street to 100 feet by special assessment. It was a little heavy on the property owners. He thought the cost of [illegible] general benefit, that half the cost be borne by the Division at large.

Mr. Harrison opposed it, thinking it the true plan to let the property benefitted pay. Any other proposition would meet with violent general opposition.

Senator Woodward did not think the suggestion advisable. There was no trouble in getting streets improved when the property-owners were willing. They must find what West Side streets they wanted improved, and then work on the property-owners living on them. He also suggested that they would have to come to special assessments for sewers, and some definite plan ought to be submitted to the Legislature. The city would be better and more rapidly sewered.

Mr. Lowther withdrew his motion and made another, that California avenue be only 80 feet wide.

An owner of property on the street agreed, thinking 100 feet altogether too wide, and involving too much taxation.

Mr. Greenebaum opposed the motion, and thought the majority of the property in favor of the wide street. They needed another north and south wide street, like Ashland avenue. To widen the street would greatly increase the value of the property.

Mr. Lowther insisted upon his motion—which was not agreed to.

Mr. Richberg said the resolutions were silent on the subject of trees, and that the attention of property owners should be called to the advisability of planting trees on a line established by the Board of Public Works, so as to secure uniformity.

A resolution to that effect was adopted.

The report was then adopted.

The Committee of five to draft a bill on the subject of the West Side Park tax consists of Messrs. Hayes, Thomas Lonergan, Wm. D. Kerfoot, Chas. Rietz, and George Stanford.

Mr. Greenebaum moved there be a permanent organization, to be known as the West Side Improvement Association.

The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. C. H. Harrison, E. C. Waller, Senator Woodard, H. W. Curtis, David Cole, P. W. Gates, J. M. Bangs, E. F. Runyan, J. C. Richberg, Charles P. McKee, Jacob Beidler, T. A. Cosley, E. C. Howard, C. C. P. Holden, D. Kreigh, A. D. Kellogg, J. Lombard, J. K. Thompson, A. M. Billings, S. S. Hayes, S. J. Walker, H. Potwin, A. D. Reed, C. Henrotin, J. L. Campbell, G. W. Stanford, and H. Greenebaum were appointed an Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned, after which the Committee met and appointed a Sub-Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Hayes, Woodard, Greenebaum, Waller, and Campbell, to draft an organization.

Mr. Greenebaum was elected Treasurer of the Association, and will enroll the names of all gentlemen who want to join the Association, the fee being $5.

## AWAY WITH THE GUTTERS.

### The Inhabitants of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards Propose to Have More Sewers Immediately.

A meeting of citizens of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards was held last evening, at the corner of Maxwell and Brown streets, for the purpose of devising some means for procuring sewerage in those wards.

Alderman Bailey was called to preside.

Mr. Prosser, Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Public Works, reported that the Board had paid a visit to the streets in those wards and had come to the conclusion that sewers were badly needed, but they were unable to take any action whatever until directed by the Common Council. He was in favor of circulating petitions to be presented to the Council, and that some pressure be brought to bear upon them.

Alderman Bailey said the money for the work was now in the hands of the Board of Public Works, who could apply it if so disposed. There was but $20,000 appropriated for the purpose. The South Side was getting more than its share. A petition should be sent to the Mayor.

Ex Alderman Hildrith explained the necessary steps to be taken.

Hon. R. P. Derrickson understood that some pressure could be brought to bear to increase the appropriation. He moved the appointment of a committee of seven to act as a committee of safety for the Eighth Ward, one from each precinct and two at large.

The following Committee was appointed: Hon. R. P. Derrickson, fifth precinct; J. H. Hildreth, third precinct; O. P. Brennan, fourth precinct; M. Brennan, first precinct; Mr. P. Madden, second precinct; and Messrs. McDonald and Prosser at large.

The meeting adjourned.

### Economical and Desirable.

There is no limit to proof showing the superiority of that excellent article, the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, over each and everything of similar name. Everybody who uses it is his reference. Avoid all but this, and you are sure to have the best thing and for the least money, for, depending upon large sale, the company have struck at once the lowest price at which it can be sold. Buy one bottle and make trial of it. You will at once see that it is a necessity as well as a luxury, and that it is economical as well as desirable.

### Prussing's White Wine Vinegar.

As the pickling season is now at hand, and many of our readers are concerned about having vinegar that will keep their pickles, it is proper to inform them that Prussing's white wine vinegar is just the thing for this purpose. It is celebrated for its purity, strength, and flavor, and warranted to keep pickles. His works are the largest of the kind in the United States, yet it is said that he can scarcely supply the demand, as those who once use his vinegar will have no other. Ask your grocer for Prussing's vinegar every time if you wish something reliable for pickling purposes.

### A Fine Hotel.

Strangers and commercial travellers coming to our city will find in "Clarke's European Hotel," corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, new and elegantly furnished, what is now so much needed, a central location, and first class accommodations at moderate prices.

### Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

### Organization of the Greeley and Brown Executive Campaign Committee—Rousing Meetings in the Sixth and Eighteenth Wards.

LIBERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Greeley and Brown Campaign Committee of Cook County was held at the Sherman House on Tuesday evening, Judge Otis in the chair, and General Cameron Secretary. The following officers and Executive Committee were elected:

*President*—F. H. Winston.
*Vice Presidents*—L. B. Otis, C. N. Holden, and Theodore Schintz.
*Secretary*—C. T. Hotchkiss.
*Treasurer*—D. A. Gage.
*Executive Committee*—D. S. Hammond, Michael Keeley, Herman Lieb, Murry Nelson, John Comisky, W. J. Onahan, Daniel Cameron, Albert Michelson, Thomas O. Courtney, Emil Dietsch, John Warr, Robert Clark, Christian Olson, S. Loewenthal, and O. L. Mann.

NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the Greeley and Brown Campaign Committee of Cook County will meet at the office of W. J. Onahan, Room 33 Union Building, corner of Madison and Market streets, at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, Aug. 8, 1872.
DAVID S. HAMMOND, Chairman.
C. T. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD.

The Liberals of the Sixth Ward, to the number of 80, assembled at the corner of Archer avenue and Lime streets last evening. George Hilton presided, and George Greenwood acted as Secretary. Hon. John Wentworth was called upon, and delivered a characteristic speech. He told how the present Administration was robbing the Treasury, and asserted that Grant, if he had an opportunity, would make himself a Monarch instead of remaining the President of a Republican Government. The speaker alluded to the enthusiasm of the workingmen in Cincinnati and elsewhere when they heard of the nomination of their life-long friend Horace Greeley. [Applause.] He believed all laboring men, and all honest men and lovers of their country, would support the Liberal nominees, and that they would be elected by an overwhelming majority. [Cheers.]

Mark Sheridan followed, urging every one to vote for Greeley. He was a Democrat, but, believing Greeley to be the recognized leader of the Republican party, he would support him with all the influence he possessed.

Speeches were also made by Henry A. Wilder and others, and after three cheers were given for Greeley and Brown, the meeting adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A meeting was held last evening at No. 62 Chicago avenue, for the purpose of forming a campaign Greeley and Brown Club in the Eighteenth Ward. Mr. William Sanderson called the meeting to order and nominated Ald. McCaffrey as temporary Chairman. The Alderman was elected, and congratulated the meeting upon the union of Democrats and Republicans for the purpose of supporting Horace Greeley for President and Gratz Brown for Vice President. The Baltimore Convention had nominated these gentlemen, and Democrats should have no hesitation in supporting them.

Mr. P. Berry was elected temporary Secretary.

Mr. Thomas McMahon moved the appointment of a Committee of five to nominate permanent officers of the Club.

The motion prevailed, and Thomas McMahon, William Sanderson, Michael Kavanagh, Michael Greins, and William Guthrie were appointed.

Mr. Dar. Lyman was asked by many how he, a Democrat, could vote for Horace Greeley. He was the Democratic nominee, having been regularly nominated by the Baltimore Convention, and by electing him they would defeat the corrupt Administration now in power. The Democratic party was always a law-abiding party, and now that the amendments to the Constitution were laws no one would more strongly sustain them. [Applause.]

W. K. Sullivan spoke.

Mr. Michael Drew made an interesting speech, giving excellent reasons why [illegible] Horace Greeley, and why Grant should not be sustained. He had always been a Democrat, but would join with his fellow-citizens in endeavoring to reform the Government.

Mr Charles Heine, in a short and effective speech, gave the reasons why he should support Greeley. He reviewed the career and analysed the characters of the candidates, and showed that Grant's military superiority—his only superiority—was an argument against his fitness for the office of President. The only point made against Greeley was that he was a Liberal Republican, but that was no reason why Democrats should not support him. Better have a Liberal than a Radical. [Applause.] The election of Greeley was already assured, and with it would come peace and good will to men. [Applause.]

Mr. Augustus Warren had always been a Democrat. Every Democrat should vote for Greeley. The only point on which he differed with the Democratic party was the Tariff, and that would be safe with a Revenue Reform Congress. He would say to his Democratic friends that they were associating with the best portion of the Republican party [applause], and to the Liberal Republicans that they were supported by the best portion of the Democratic party, only such men as Brick Pomeroy, Mosby, and Toombs, being supporters of Grant. [Applause.]

At this point the Committee returned and reported the following permanent officers of the Club:

*President*—John McCaffrey.
*Vice President*—William Sanderson.
*Secretary*—Timothy Dorsey.
*Treasurer*—S. Olin.
*Executive Committee*—Charles Dennehy, Thos. Carney, F. Salomon, Michael Drew, Thomas McMahon, William Kuttruff, James Lyman, M. F. Kavanagh, William Meyer, William Barker, Christopher Scheffel, T. McNulta, Andrew Norberg.

Alderman McCaffrey made an urgent appeal as he would not have time to attend to the business. It required a man who would be active all the time from now until election. After much opposition, his resignation was accepted.

Mr. Charles Dennehy was elected to fill the vacancy.

The meeting adjourned, to meet at 7:30 on Saturday evening, when the Club will march in a body to attend the Carl Schurz meeting. All citizens of the ward are invited to join the procession.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Here is an item inadvertently omitted by the *Staats Zeitung*: The Germania Mannerchor, to the number of 212, as well posted as any one class amongst this proverbially intelligent people, is aboard a train of cars; a vote is taken. The result showed that 35 had declared for Grant and Wilson, and 173 for Greeley and Brown. Curious enough Herman Raster voted with the former.

There will be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club at Falkenburg's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets, Friday evening, Aug. 9. Hon. Thomas J. Turner, Hon. Jesse O. Norton, General M. S. Barnes, Colonel Stanley, Hon. Sidney Thomas, will address the meeting. All are invited.

All Liberals of the Twelfth Ward are invited to meet at Martin's Hall on Ada street, between Washington and Madison streets, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Koerner Club.

## GOVERNMENT WORKS.

### Contracts Awarded for Various Lake Harbor Improvements.

The following contracts for Government works on the lakes, ordered by Congress, and expected to be finished within two years, have been awarded by Colonel D. C. Houston, United States Engineer:

Chicago Harbor: Appropriation $60,000, for an extension of the breakwater, consisting in the construction of twenty cribs, more or less, composed of timber and iron, filled with stone, each 50 feet long and 30 feet wide. Contract awarded to the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Michigan City Harbor: Appropriation $50,000, for the construction of 500 feet, more or less, of pile pier and breakwater. Contract to Messrs. Fox & Howard, of Chicago.

Kenosha Harbor, Wis: Appropriation $10,000, for pier extension, consisting in the construction of one crib 50 feet long and 30 feet wide. Contract to Mr. F. M. Knapp.

Sheboygan Harbor: Appropriation, $18,000, for pier extension, consisting in the construction of two cribs, 50 by 30. Contract to Thomas Windiate.

Two Rivers Harbor, Wis: Appropriation, $35,000, for the construction of 500 feet, more or less of pile pier. Contract to Joseph Rankin, of Manitowoc.

Marquette Harbor, Mich: Appropriation, $50,000; for breakwater extension, consisting in the construction of 6 cribs, 50 by 30. Contract to Sydney Adams, of Marquette.

Superior City Harbor, Wis: Appropriation, $50,000; for pier extension, consisting in the construction of 15 cribs, more or less, 50 by 20, and 4 cribs, 50 by 24. Contract to Lee, May & Grant, of Minneapolis, Minn.

The contracts for pier extensions at Duluth, Minn., for which $50,000 have been appropriated, and those for Calumet Harbor, have not yet been awarded. The bidding has been very lively, though the prices for iron and lumber are very high.

A special Board to examine into and report on the whole subject of the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, appointed by special order from the department, consist of the following officers: Colonel T. L. Macomb, Lieutenant Colonel T. D. Kurtz, Major G. Weitzel, Major O. M. Poe, and Colonel D. C. Houston, all of the United States Engineers. The Board will meet at Minneapolis at the end of this week, and thence proceed to the falls.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.

AN OLD DIVORCE SUIT ENDED.

A decree was yesterday made in the divorce case of Elizabeth against Joseph Dinet, which has been pending since January, 1870. The case was contested by Frank Adams, who used to be City Attorney, and Mr. Pilrsching for the woman, and by Messrs. Hoyne, Horton, & Hoyne for the male personage. It has been marked by a quiescent condition of fight. In this case a bill for divorce, charging the defendant with extreme and repeated cruelty, and adultery, was filed January, 1870, in the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago. The defendant filed a cross bill, charging the complainant with habitual drunkenness. The issues on the bill and cross bill were tried at the February term, 1871, of the Criminal Court, by the Court and a jury, when the defendant was found guilty, and the complainant not guilty. A motion for a new trial was made by the defendant, which was pending at the time of the fire, Oct. 9, 1871, in which fire all the pleadings and papers in the cause, since the fire the papers and record of the case were restored, the motion for a new trial overruled and a decree of divorce rendered in favor of the complainant, in accordance with the verdict of the jury. At the last July term of the court a motion was made by the complainant for permanent alimony, which after a hearing of two days was continued to the present term. Yesterday after further hearing and argument Judge Farwell decreed alimony to the complainant as follows: Taxes on or before July 1, 1873, this defendant pay to the complainant $10,000—if not paid before Jan. 1, 1873, the same to draw interest at ten per cent per annum, from the last named date. Also that he pay to complainant $4,000 per annum, in quarterly instalments of $1,000 each, the first instalment to be paid Aug. 1 next. The parties are French, about 55 years old, have been married about 30 years, and have five children, the youngest about 20 years old.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGMENTS.

Yesterday being default day, the following among other judgments were rendered:

The Northwestern Distilling Company v. David Henry, $1,398.44.

Charles L. Hartung v. Abbie M. Ash, $1,714.50.

Alfred D. Tingley v. Henry M. Allen, $4,000.

DESPATCH COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

Actions on the case were commenced by John T. McAuley, Lucien G. Yoe, Mark D. Shay, and Edward F. Dyte against the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company, the damages being laid at $5,000. Also against the National Despatch fast freight line, in which latter proceeding the damages are laid at $1,000. Also against the Great Central Route "Blue Line," in which the damages claimed are to the amount of $1,400.

INSURANCE DIFFICULTIES.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., was yesterday sued by Frank Parrish, for the use of some other parties, in an action of assumpsit, the demand being for $12,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

INSURANCE.

Cornelia D. Becker brought suit against The Lamar Insurance Company, of Chicago, laying demand at $10,000. This suit is based upon a policy of insurance upon dwellings that were Nos. 763, 765, 769, 770, and 772 Sedgwick street, and the furniture in the first mentioned, all of which property was destroyed by the October fire.

Elias Lorvits sued the Allemania Insurance Company, claiming $5,000.

CASE.

Stephen Swift instituted an action on the case against J. G. Drew, G. S. Newberry, and John Mills, laying the damages at $10,000.

COUNTY COURT.

THE LEHMAN ESTATE.

To Marie Lehman was granted letters of administration of the estate of her late husband, Frederick, who was recently killed while driving upon the boulevards. The bond in the case is for $1,100,000.

WILL PROVED.

The will of Maria Louise Wilson was proved, and letters testamentary were granted to Henry C. Wilson, under bond of $62,000.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

### Police Matters.

The police inquisition sat in judgment yesterday, and heard, with becoming composure, of the bad behavior of certain members of the force. The charges against Officer Keller, of the Second Precinct, alleging that he had not conducted himself in that exemplary manner which should characterize a policeman, was dismissed. A similar disposition was made of the complaints against Officer Hutchings, also of the Second Precinct, which had been taken under advisement on Monday. Officer Aaron Brown was arraigned on charges of intoxication, inattention to duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The witnesses on both sides were so positive that the Commissioners were compelled to announce that they would think over the testimony, and give an opinion some time next week. The charges against Officer John Quirk,—neglect to pay a debt contracted while a member of the police,—were dismissed for want of prosecution. John Moynehan, James Moore, William C. Lambrecht, and John H. Mirher, were appointed sixty-day men, subject to the examination of the surgeon.

### Stabbing Affray.

A youth, named Archy Little, was arrested and locked up in the Madison-Street Station last evening for stabbing Fred. Schade in the fleshy part of one arm. It appears that the boy was passing a building at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, where Schade is employed as a carpenter, when a piece of scantling, which the latter accidentally let fall from the second story, struck him on the head, causing a slight wound. Little abused Schade for the mishap, and began to quarrel with him about it. Schade, being the most powerful man of the two, took hold of the boy in such a way that he could do no harm, which he evidently meant to do. Little finally cried "enough," and he was released. He then drew a large pocket knife, and, before Schade could get out of the way, he stabbed him in the arm. Some in the crowd held the desperate fellow until an officer came and took him away.

### Everything.

A public temperance meeting occurs this evening in the church corner of Clinton and Wilson streets. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. H. Burns, F. F. Elmendorf, and Mr. Jackson.

—Information is wanted of O. B. Williams, a printer, who had been "subbing" in THE TRIBUNE office, and was last seen on Tuesday night. News concerning him may be left at this office.

—Mr. F. H. Potts, of Galena, was yesterday ordained to the Protestant Episcopal deaconate, at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Bishop Whitehouse officiating. The ordination sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Stocking, from the text: Ecclesiastes x., 10: "If the iron be blunt and ye whet not the edge."

—A woman named Alice McGraw was arrested yesterday afternoon for violating certain sections of the city ordinance, by keeping a disorderly house at No. 116 South Canal street. Eight degraded men and women were found in the place.

—A hack owned by J. Mahoney came into collision with a heavy truck wagon, on South Clark street, at half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and met with a sad fate. The owner was compelled to make three trips before all the remnants were removed to his barn.

—The alarm from Box 273 at 10 o'clock last night, was caused by the discovery of fire in the smoke-house of Henry Phillips, No. 52 Fulton street, a two-story brick building. The damage to building and stock amounted to $150; fully insured. Cause of fire unknown.

—Some depraved rascal wanted a horse very badly when he stole a bay pony from a vacant lot on Van Buren street, between Fourth avenue and State street. The pony belonged to Edward Whipple, an honest old colored man, who will be grateful for any information which will restore the pony at his house, on Bonfield street, near the Holden School.

—Local base ball advices are to this effect: The Prairie Club meets to-night, at No. 1413 State street, on important business. The Uniques, colored, and Alerts, white, play this afternoon, at the corner of State and Twenty-third streets. The *Prairie Farmers*, the champion printing-office nine, yesterday worsted the Rand & McNallys by a score of 38 to 12.

—The Board of Public Works received bids for 5,000,000 sewer brick as follows: Amman & Co., 1,000,000 delivered at $15 per thousand; Feimeyer & Hohne, 1,000,000 delivered at $14.50 per thousand; Christopher Shuter, 500,000 at $14.50 per thousand; Lewis Kastine and Henry Dietman, 250,000 at $13.75 per thousand.

—An association has been formed of leading bankers and capitalists, for the purpose of buying up property fronting on the South Side Boulevards and avenues, with a view both to better improvement and more rapid rise in value. An advertisement, setting forth the plan of the organization, and giving the names of the prominent gentlemen identified with it, will be found in another column.

—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Bross, Rev. H. M. Field, D. D., editor of the New York *Evangelist*, and Dr. E. Andrews and son, are off for the Rocky Mountains, this morning, by the Burlington & Quincy Railroad. They expect to visit the Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak, and the San Luis Park, and will probably return by the Arkansas Valley, the Twin Lakes, and Gray's Peak. They will be absent three or four weeks.

—The stock of Merigold & Lloyd, dry goods merchants, No. 526 West Madison street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000, at half-past 7 o'clock last evening. It is insured for $10,000 in the Phenix, Firemen's Friend, and St. Paul's. The building, owned by Charles Hammon, escaped injury. The fire was caused by the ignition of goods placed too near a gaslight.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following building permits: George Shepherd, one-story brick, 36x63 feet, No. 38 Blue Island avenue; Haner Derr, three-story brick, 21x70 feet, No. 199 North Clark street; D. Barclay, four-story iron front, 20x140 feet, No. 141 State street; S. Wilkes, four-story iron, 20x140 feet, No. 143 State street; J. Jones, two-story brick, 40x50 feet on Indiana street; P. C. Brooks, one story brick; 30x45 feet, on Dearborn street.

—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the lake, about six miles from shore, yesterday afternoon, by the crew of the schooner Margaret Dall, and was taken to the dock at the foot of Taylor street, after which it was removed to the Morgue. Deceased was about six feet two inches in height, and apparently 35 or 40 years of age. He wore a check shirt and woollen pants, but no boots or stockings. The Coroner will endeavor to ascertain his name to-day.

—Samuel W. Stevens, a resident of this city, was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, on the charge of perjury, in swearing upon a Government bond. It appears that certain of his friends became involved in trouble with the national authorities, and were held in bail for trial. Stevens volunteered to go upon their bonds, and swore, it is alleged, that he was worth $150,000. It turns out, however, that he he does not possess much more than 150 cents. The Commissioner fixed his bail at $1,000, in default of which he was committed to jail.

—The officers belonging to the Madison-street Police Station enter frequent complaints with their superiors about the hours at which street lamps are lighted and extinguished. They state that scarcely a morning passes but they are compelled to remonstrate with the employes of the Gas Company for putting out the lights in certain sections of the city at 3 and half-past 3 o'clock,—long before daylight comes. The Council Committee on Gaslights and the Board of Public Works should inquire into this matter.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At No. 116 West Taylor street on the body of John Galestel, aged 7 years, who was drowned in the river on Tuesday; verdict, accidentally drowned. At No. 25 Barber street, on the body of Edward Barron aged 15 years, who was found dead in the basement of Sedam, Lock & Holden's building, on Lake, between Wells and LaSalle streets, Tuesday evening. The condition of the body indicated that the boy had fallen through the hatchway from the third or fourth story; verdict, death from a fall, but the jury were unable to decide who caused the accident.

—The first sacred concert of the Academy of Music lecture course comes off next Sunday evening, with the following as a part of the programme: Trio—"On Thee Each Living Soul Awaits," from "The Creation." Aria—"Hear me O Father," from "Elisio," by Handel. "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," by the same composer. A new song by Mr. Dudley Buck, "Salve Regina," and dedicated to the one who sings it. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and much beside that is good. Miss Fannie Goodwin, Mr. Ed. Schultz, and Mr. Thos. Goodwillie, are the vocalists, and Mr. Reynolds, accompanist. The proceeds, after paying expenses, go toward the support of these Sunday evening lectures.

### Aerial Navigation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This is a subject in which every lover of mankind and civilization feels interested. Ever since Mongolfier inflated the first balloon, and left it to wander at the mercy of the winds, the question has been: Will balloons ever be made subservient to the wants and needs of man? In other words, will they ever be propelled? And, since then, numerous contrivances have been devised and tried; but, so far, they have all failed. It is unnecessary to enumerate the various means employed; it is sufficient to say that they were all based upon the steam engine as the power, and paddle-wheels as the means for the power to act. Now, it is soon evident that a steam engine of sufficient power to drive large wheels must of necessity weigh many hundred weight, and, if we add the weight of the wheels or fans, and the other necessary appendages, we will have a weight of over a thousand pounds. Well, a thousand pounds is certainly not a great weight on one of our railroad cars, but it requires a balloon of considerable size to sustain such a weight. But the greatest difficulty does not lie here; for we might construct a balloon capable of sustaining many thousand pounds, merely by increasing its size, but in the paddle-wheel lies an obstacle that we cannot surmount. Because our steamboats are propelled by paddles, it was thought by many that balloons could also be propelled in the same way. Boats are propelled because the medium through which they move is of such a density and weight as to offer sufficient resistance to the motion of the wheels, and, as action and reaction are equal, it follows that the boat will react in proportion with the action of the paddles in the water. But we all know that atmospheric air is lighter than water; that it is displaced more readily; and that it offers very little resistance to an object passing through it. A bullet will pass through many hundred feet of air, but only through a few inches of water. Here we see the remarkable difference existing between the two. A wheel revolving through the air encounters but a small amount of resistance comparable with a wheel in water. The air immediately in contact with it will be set into a circular motion, it will be too readily displaced; hence the wheel becomes worse than useless; it moves not the balloon, but is only moved itself. Now, what I purpose to do is to make public the invention of a balloon-propeller wholly without steam-power, driving wheels, fans, or any other air-beating apparatus. It is entirely original, and different from anything which has yet appeared in connection with aerial navigation. The speed of a balloon so propelled will be at least 60 miles an hour. It will also create a revolution in warfare. Balloons will be sent over besieged places, loaded with Grecian fire and nitro-glycerine; whole cities, armies, and fleets, could thus be destroyed. Peace will then be the order of the day; warfare will be too destructive. For this I shall not claim any patent rights, but will bestow it upon the nation and the world.
H. E. G.
CHICAGO, Aug. 6.

## ST. LOUIS.

### Crops—Iron and Stone—Railroads—Politics.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.

I left your city a few days since, via the Illinois Central, for St. Louis. I never saw the Illinois prairies appear so beautiful. The corn crop looks remarkably well, and those who have the best means of judging assure me that the crop will be the largest ever produced in the State.

To one accustomed to the activity of Chicago, this city looks dull; but business men assure me that they are having a fair amount of trade, and seem contented to take things as they find them, until the weather turns a little cooler at least.

In manufacturing, St. Louis is doing a large and rapidly-increasing business; and, in the production of iron and iron goods, her facilities are far superior to those of any other Western city; yet one of her merchants remarked to me that, if she had the energy of Chicago, her iron business would more than double within a year. To-day I was told that the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad had made a contract to take 1,000 tons of pig iron to Chicago, and large quantities to Joliet and Milwaukee. If more capitalists would take hold of the matter, and erect furnaces at Calumet, the iron ore could be taken from Missouri, Lake Superior, and the bog-beds of Northern Indiana, and all the pig iron consumed in your city be manufactured at home at a fair profit.

Perhaps no other business in this city has increased more rapidly during the past year than the trade in both dressed and rough stone. I learn that one firm which deals exclusively in Missouri granite, has contracts on hand for over $300,000 worth of stone. Other firms also have large contracts. I saw a contract made to-day to carry thirty-five car loads of St. Genevieve sandstone to Chicago; and the stone-dealer assured me that, if he could get the stone shipped at paying rates, he could ship all that he could turn out of his yards. At a distance of 80 to 100 miles from this city, on the line of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, there are large deposits of gray and rose granite, of superior quality; and there is no reason why these deposits should not monopolize the granite trade of the West, as these quarries can supply the granite at much less cost than it can be procured from the East or Europe.

The Iron Mountain Railroad is completed to Poplar Bluff, in Butler County, and will be finished and the cars running to Little Rock, Ark., within the current year. As the line will also be finished from Cairo to Poplar Bluff within a few months, you will have a direct line from Chicago to Little Rock, via Cairo; and, if your merchants will make the proper effort, they can secure a large trade from that portion of Missouri and Arkansas through which the Cairo & Fulton Road passes. This trade will rapidly increase as the country traversed by the road becomes settled.

So far as my observation goes, the Great American Gift Tale is [illegible] in Missouri. I doubt very much if the Grantites carry a single Congressional District; in fact, there is no show for them to do so, provided the Democrats and Liberal Republicans make judicious nominations. I am assured that a very large majority of the Germans will go for Greeley and the Liberal State ticket.
T. B. D.

### An Address to Miners.

BROOKFIELD, O., Aug. 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Mr. B. P. Smith, of Youngstown, the miners' and laborers' statesman, delivered one of his powerful lectures yesterday in this place, before a large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of miners and laborers of Ohio and the Chenango Valley, Pa. The speaker denounced strikers to the utmost, and desired them to be buried in oblivion. He also denounced the idea of bringing the miners of the Mahoning Valley out on strike so long as the operators gave them what they fairly demanded.

There is a rumor that Mr. Smith will soon visit the principal mining regions of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland, and Virginia.
D.

### The Pope's Latest Speech.

The Pope, in answering a recent address made to him by a deputation of old Papal officials, said:

"These sentiments which you have expressed to me, the presence here of these officials of the Minister of Commerce, and the Minister himself, remind me of the month of November, 1848. Those were sad times, which, however, were soon followed by an era of tranquillity and peace. In those times, in those days, there appeared before me in my palace—which they have now taken from me—the Quirinal, the Minister of Commerce and Public Works. This man is now dead. I fear he died animated by the same evil feeling which he cherished during lifetime. This man appeared before me. Though a Republican, and having the character of a tribune of the people, he came forward timid and apprehensive, and in a low voice told me that the popular turbulence had been occasioned by an allocution pronounced by me, in which I declared to all the powers that I refused to join those who had declared war against Austria, and said, 'The Vicar of Christ must keep at peace with all.' 'But,' said that man, 'you might suffer great calamities.' 'I will suffer them,' was my answer. 'But in order to avert even great calamities I will do nothing contrary to honor, to justice, to conscience, to religion.' And so it was. I found myself compelled to abandon Rome, and I might well say that in order not to perpetrate an act contrary to justice I lost my throne. This is not what has happened nowadays. The throne has been violently taken from me. From whom [illegible] whom, if all the governments are dominated by sects and by those who walk in darkness? Not, surely, from them; from whom then? The Catholic world, as you have justly remarked, is absorbed in prayer, is at the feet of God imploring for mercy. From the others we have nothing to hope. And why? When St. John the Baptist wanted to confirm his disciples, who wished to know whether Jesus Christ was the true Messiah, he said to them, 'Go ye and ask him.' And they went, and Jesus Christ answered unto them, 'Tell John that the blind see, the deaf hear, the dumb speak, the lame walk, and even the dead arise.' As much as to say, 'From my works you may learn who am I.' If we would look at all the governments of Europe, we should find that the works of all are the reverse of what Jesus Christ told the disciples of St. John. The works, you see them yourselves. The works of the Government, so-called, of Italy, of a Government, so-called, at Madrid, of a Government, so-called, of Paris, behold them. Behold those doings and tell me what can we hope from this world? These are the few words I wished to address to you before blessing you. You see what takes place in these days. They say that there are certain guaranties that there is liberty for all to vote in the administrative elections. I see, however, that this liberty comes to nothing. A Minister publishes a circular which frightens everybody. There are tumults in the streets. The guaranties and the liberty do not exist. Let everybody, however, do his best; let everybody follow the advice of authoritative persons, and if we do not succeed it will be proof of the hypocrisy of the guaranties of liberty."

### What Is a Hoodlum?

This is a California conundrum, which the Eastern newspapers have been trying to solve without success. The San Francisco *Chronicle* has given the answer, and when the answer comes we find that we have plenty of hoodlums of our own, under various names. The *Chronicle* says: "The animal is indigenous to our State, is the growth of our peculiar civilization,—belongs to us." This exclusive claim is not treating the rest of the world fairly. The name alone is of California growth. It has the California directness, compactness,—and oddity. The thing can be found in all highly civilized communities. The higher the civilization, the better it grows. We have it in St. Louis. This is the California definition of a word that can be found in neither Worcester nor Webster.

"The Hoodlum is a male of the human species, of the genus homo. He dresses in broadcloth, wears polished boots, carries a cane. He is too lazy to work; he is too proud to beg; he is too cowardly to steal. He lives off the hard earnings of the sin and shame of some poor girl whom he abuses and neglects; he stands upon the street corners with his Hoodlum comrades of an afternoon; stares in brazen vulgarity at honest women, and insults with rude gesture and indecent expressions the soiled doves as they flutter by. He has respectable relatives from whom he borrows when the wolf chases him too closely, and during election times he sells his influence for coin and aids to control political results. He travels on shape and talent; he bullies the weak, and he fawns upon the strong; his ambition is to get some sinecure berth in politics; he is night-watchman, or has a special policeman's beat,—duties which he never performs, except to collect the money. He lives at free lunches; he amuses himself by rowdy actions; attends excursions. His strong effort is to keep out of the clutches of the law. He is the friend and counsellor of thieves, swindlers, and confidence men, and finally adopts the felon's profession,—then he ceases to be a Hoodlum. He becomes a drunkard, and is then called bummer. He gets shabby,—then finds no frail woman to support him; he is then vagabond and loafer. During the time of his earlier success he hangs around theatres; knows and is useful to actors and actresses; he is a claqueur and dead-head. He brings up either in the home of the inebriate, the County Hospital, or the State Prison. He is a disgrace to his family and a nuisance to the community.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### Administration Frauds in the Election.

Raleigh, N. C., (Aug. 4) Despatch to the New York Sun.

The Liberal losses in the central and southern counties of the State are fully accounted for,—in fact, more than accounted for,—by the colonized negro vote. Thus they show a gain of 366 in New Hanover County, and it is known that more than 500 South Carolina negroes were brought into Wilmington alone, and all voted there under the auspices of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, Allan Rutherford, who acted as poll-holder.

Onslow County, where they figure out a gain of 400, lies on the coast, between New Hanover and Carteret Counties. This county was also filled with imported negroes, brought from the islands on the South Carolina coast expressly to vote the Grant ticket. Hundreds of them were colonized along New Inlet and at Swansboro, and all voted according to order. It is estimated that more than 500 fraudulent votes were polled in that county.

In Carteret County, the same despicable game was played. The city of Beaufort was overrun with strange negroes for three weeks before the election. They all registered and all voted, though challenged by scores. And now the Republicans chuckle over an apparent gain of 216 in that county. Take off the 400 or 500 fraudulent negro votes, and their gain becomes a heavy loss.

In this county, Wake, the same shameful fraud was practised. Virginia negroes were brought here in droves, and voted at the various precincts in this city. Hundreds of them were challenged, and the proofs of their non-residence offered to the poll-holders, but those highly moral officials refused to entertain the challenges, or receive any proofs of the disqualification of the challenged parties *until after the election*. Thus these notoriously fraudulent votes were all received and counted. But, despite this outrage, in this county the popular aversion to Grant and carpet-bag rule was so earnest, that the Liberals overcame all obstacles, and made a gain of 58 on the Democratic majority of 1870. But for this illegal voting, the gain would have been over 500.

### Claflin Pere to His Daughters.

The elder Claflin has sent the following fatherly advice to his daughters. The letter is published in the New York *Star* of the 27th:

NEW YORK, July 26.

MY DEAR CHILDREN, WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN: I have again thought it my duty to write you, notwithstanding you have forbidden me to do so, and say you will not read them, neither come to see your dear old mother, nor allow her to come and see you, who loves you as dear as life, and is dying for want of your company, and a little support from your hand in her last days. I can truly say last days, for she is past the age of three score years and ten. Now, out of justice to ourselves as well as you, and to set the mind of the public right in relation to those slanderous reports and publications that have appeared in the papers about you from time to time, by and through the influence of James H. Blood, a wicked diabolical, unprincipled free-lover. In the first place I will refer to those vulgar, adulterous lectures he wrote for you and Tennessee to deliver. Mrs. Woodhull delivered here at Steinway Hall on the 20th of November past, which was terrible in its effect, and Tennessee delivered hers some time after at the Academy of Music, which was very disgusting. The people supposing you to be the authors of these and other publications made through the [illegible] Blood, has not only destroyed your good name and influence, and driven all your friends away, or nearly so. When you first went to Broad street to do business, and to Washington with your petition for the right of suffrage for woman, your associates were gentlemen and ladies of the first class, and your influence good, both here and there, and when you delivered your lecture at Lincoln Hall, in Washington, for the right of suffrage for women, you were listened to with great attention by the leading men of the nation, and were highly applauded by them, and would have been a success this winter had you pursued a straight-forward, honorable course, and let free love alone; but Blood told you to drop the matter and advocate free love and its principles, and you did it, as is clearly seen by your lecture at Steinway Hall, that so completely destroyed you and separated you from all your friends.

Not wishing to go into a detail of your associates and friends now, but will call your attention to some articles that were written by one Stephen Pearl Andrews, who once kept a brothel in this city, and they were published in your weekly paper by and through Blood, before mentioned. One article was on a new breed of men and women to be created by him, and one on the death of his late wife, Esther, that was blasphemous and terrible in its character. And, from one thing to another, he has led you until he has destroyed and about ruined you; and yet he tells you that you are the most popular woman in the world. Now don't be led and deceived by him any longer. He is the same Blood that once lived in St. Louis, Mo., and hid himself in a box of shavings in a cellar for several days before he did leave, and when he left, Lawyer McGinnis followed him across the river with a cowhide, and he hid himself in a saloon of a car, or he would have whipped him to death. I have heard many good men say he ought to be shot down like a dog. He is the same man that was spoken of in the *National Police Gazette*, of this city, dated January 27, and in it accused of crimes of the blackest dye. I am satisfied he has robbed you of at least $500,000, and you are keeping him around you, as I do believe, thinking you may get part of it back, but, as I have told you before, let him go, the sooner, the better, for you will never get one dollar back.
R. CLAFLIN.

### A Political Photograph.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.

We held a brief but interesting conversation the other day with a Grant man—one of the "unswerving." We came upon him unawares, and discovered that he was not only blue but wroth over the aspect of things. Said we, by way of opening conversation:

"Have you read Sumner's letter?"

"No, I haven't. I never thought much of Sumner."

"Well, there is Schurz. You remember Schurz. Presume you have read his St. Louis speech, especially that part referring to [illegible]."

"No, I don't feel interested in Schurz. He's dishonest."

"But, Trumbull, you heard him speak here on—"

"No, I didn't. I dislike Trumbull. I don't believe anything he says."

"H'm. How about the Governor; you are thoroughly posted on him, certainly."

"I never set any store by the Governor."

"Well, there is Banks, of Massachusetts. He is out in a—"

"Banks! Banks! Well the fact is—d——n Banks," and our Grant friend turned abruptly off down the street, evidently in high dudgeon, because we had simply cited a few influential authorities on "Thou shalt not covet," nor steal, nor be in collusion with thieves.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

An Albany girl has brought a libel suit against her mother.

—Miss Wade, of Cincinnati, has just made her sixty first failure at suicide.

—A Delilah of 80 summers eloped with a boy of 50 at Beaver Dam, Wis., recently.

—In July last, 537,053 persons enjoyed the Boston free baths, against 510,680 in July, 1871.

—The New York *Independent*, on account of its great size, is now the favorite paper with circus-riders, for covering the hoops through which they leap.

—Mrs. Harper, who was lately pardoned out of the Connecticut State Prison, refuses to leave it.

—There is a man in Detroit who runs a laundry, from the proceeds of which his wife rides about in her carriage and dresses in the extreme of fashion.

—The Nathan house on Fifth avenue in New York, having stood vacant since the murder, is now offered for sale at $250,000.

—A Greenfield, Mass., girl returning home from recently from a lecture on electricity, got caught in a thunder-storm, and promptly pulled off her hoop-skirt, not caring to risk herself inside that kind of a lightning conductor.

—At a garden party near Henly, England, the other day, each lady on arrival was presented by the hostess with a pair of goloshes, 100 pairs having been telegraphed for from London when the morning proved unpropitious.

—Miss Strickler, aged 17, while picking blackberries near Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday last, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and before the doctor arrived the poison had spread so that on Saturday she died.

—A Western paper describes the manner of love-making practised among some of its readers in the following paragraph: "The young people who were seen feeding each other, dove fashion, over a gate post, the other evening, had better be a little more cautious in the future."